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1877.

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OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

RICHARD A. CROSS, M. P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1877.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Nineteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

I.—THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE, AND THEIR PROPORTION TO POPULATION, ETC.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1876, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in Table I.(a.)

It appears from this Table that of the insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 1497 were maintained from private sources, 6958 by parochial rates, and 54 at the expense of the State.

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

TABLE I.(a.) (Returns of 1st January 1876.)

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth.			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.					
				Male.		Total.	Female.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Supported by Friends.		Supported by Parochial Rates.		Total.	
				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
In Royal and District Asylums,	2478	2680	5158	557	543	1100	1921	2137	4058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Private Asylums, . . .	73	116	189	72	114	186	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Parochial " . . .	399	462	861	...	...	...	399	462	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses, . . .	262	347	609	...	...	...	262	347	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Private Dwellings, . . .	616	876	1492	48	63	111	568	813	1381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3828	4481	8309	677	720	1397	3151	3761	6912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . .	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Training Schools, . . .	90	56	146	65	35	100	25	21	46	...	...	...	65	35	100	25	21	46
Totals, . . .	3938	4551	8509	742	755	1497	3176	3782	6958	40	14	54	65	35	100	25	21	46

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1875:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 32 private and 124 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 33 private and of 4 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 101 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 36 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was an increase of 3 male and 2 female patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was a decrease of 4 private and an increase of 7 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 26 private and a decrease of 6 pauper patients.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during 1875 is made up of 25 private and 251 pauper patients.

The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately.

We are able in this Report to give the number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1877. These facts are shown in Table I.(b.)

It appears from this Table, that, of the insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognisance on the 1st of January 1877, 1566 were maintained from private sources, 7239 by parochial rates, and 57 at the expense of the State.

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

TABLE I.(b.) (Returns of 1st January 1877.)

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.					
				Male.		Total.	Female.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Supported by Friends.		Supported by Parochial Rates,		Total.	
				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
In Royal and District Asylums,	2525	2711	5236	585	568	1153	1940	2143	4083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	75	130	205	75	129	204	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Parochial „ . . .	458	580	1038	...	...	...	458	580	1038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses, . . .	299	352	651	...	...	...	299	352	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	623	899	1522	46	58	104	577	841	1418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, „	3980	4672	8652	706	755	1461	3274	3917	7191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . .	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ „ „ „	96	57	153	66	39	105	30	18	48	...	...	...	66	39	105	30	18	48
Totals, . . .	4117	4745	8862	772	794	1566	3304	3935	7239	41	16	57	66	39	105	30	18	48

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1876 :—

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 53 private and 25 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 18 private and a decrease of 2 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 177 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 42 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was an increase of 1 male and 2 female patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 5 private and 2 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was a decrease of 7 private and an increase of 37 pauper patients.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during 1876 is made up of 64 private and 279 pauper patients.

The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately.

The whole increase of registered lunatics during the two years with which this Report deals (1875 and 1876) is made up of 89 private and 530 pauper patients.

Table II. shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-77.

TABLE II.

	1858.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	2380	3874	4041	4461	4524	4579	4665	4717	5002	5158	5236
„ Private Asylums, . . .	745	501	557	303	338	358	342	338	226	189	205
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	839	1007	1024	1127	1174	1176	1226	1313	1333	1470	1689
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	1804	1549	1535	1518	1519	1554	1564	1517	1472	1492	1522
	5768	6931	7157	7409	7555	7667	7797	7885	8033	8309	8652
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . . }	26	45	50	49	51	51	54	51	49	54	57
„ Training Schools, . . .	29	79	103	113	123	131	131	133	143	146	53
TOTAL,	5823	7055	7310	7571	7729	7849	7982	8069	8225	8509	8862

Number
and Distri-
bution of
the Insane.

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board, and on their registers, has increased from 5823 to 8862. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	2856	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	...	540
„ Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	850	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . .	31	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	...	282
„ Schools for Imbecile Children, . . .	124	...
	<u>3861</u>	<u>822</u>

These figures show that of the increase of 3861 which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums, in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, in the lunatic department of the Central Prison, and in schools for imbecile children, 540 may arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 282 from the decrease in private dwellings; leaving an increase of 3039 representing either a growth of lunacy or simply an increased number of lunatics placed in establishments.

Table III. shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-1877; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings distinguishing between males and females.

TABLE III.*

At 1st Jan.	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.						TOTAL.		
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwel- lings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20	2728	3041	5769
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28	3216	3715	6931
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35	3335	3822	7157
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49	3450	3959	7409
1871	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	591	622	1213	22	34	56	3520	4035	7555
1872	2299	2580	4879	645	847	1492	595	639	1234	28	34	62	3567	4100	7667
1873	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	600	649	1249	33	43	76	3637	4160	7797
1874	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	608	672	1280	37	39	76	3640	4245	7885
1875	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	623	664	1287	44	41	85	3724	4309	8033
1876	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	629	657	1286	48	63	111	3828	4481	8309
1877	2697	3076	5773	577	841	1418	660	697	1357	46	58	104	3980	4672	8652

* The inmates of the lunatic department of the General Prison, and of training schools for imbecile children, are excluded from this Table.

This Table gives an increase of 2820 in the number of pauper lunatics disposed of in establishments, and an increase of 345 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 366 in the number of pauper lunatics, and an increase of 84 in the number of private lunatics disposed of in ordinary dwellings.

Appendix A.(1.) shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county on the 1st January 1876, distinguishing between those placed in asylums and those provided for in the lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings.

Appendix A.(2.) shows the same facts for the 1st of January 1877.

These Tables exhibit what may be described as the amount of persistent pauper lunacy belonging to each county, but they do not show the total number of patients who have at any time during the respective years been registered as chargeable to the different counties. It is of importance to bear in mind that these two things are by no means the same, since it is found that in counties with a large urban population the number chargeable during the year exceeds the number chargeable on a particular day to a much larger extent than in counties with a population mainly rural.

Appendix B.(1.) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Parochial, and Private Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1876, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Public, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse.

Appendix B.(2.) shows the same facts for the 1st of January 1877.

Table IV. gives the ratio of lunatics, both pauper and private, to the general population at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1868-1877:—

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*		
	Of Lunatics in Establishments.	Of Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Total number of Lunatics.
1858	131	60	191
1868	164	47	211
1869	170	46	216
1870	177	45	222
1871	179	45	224
1872	180	46	226
1873	182	46	227
1874	184	44	228
1875	188	42	230
1876	193	42	236
1877	200	43	243

* The population is taken at the middle of each year, and the number of lunatics at 1st January of each year.

Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County.

Number of Private and Pauper Patients in each Establishment in Scotland, and the Counties from which the Paupers came.

Proportion of the Insane to Population.

The results shown by this Table indicate a progressive increase in the number of lunatics brought under the cognisance of the Board; but they do not show whether this increase is due to a greater prevalence of lunacy among the people, or simply to a growing disposition to place the insane in establishments.

Relations
of Popula-
tion and
Pauperism
to Pauper
Lunacy.

The following Table shows the relations between population and pauper lunacy and pauperism, and between pauperism and pauper lunacy:—

TABLE V.

YEARS.	Proportion per 100,000.*		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1861	2555	171	6800
1868	2443	175	7486
1869	2430	181	7489
1870	2376	186	7714
1871	2309	187	7928
1872	2199	187	8189
1873	2085	189	8657
1874	1976	189	9127
1875	1958	191	9734
1876	1861	196	10,527
1877	1813	202	11,138

These figures show that the proportion of persons receiving parochial relief on account of lunacy to those who receive relief for every reason has risen from 68 per 1000 in 1861 to 111 per 1000 in 1877.

They also show that while there has been, during the same period, a large decrease in the proportion of ordinary paupers to population, a large increase has taken place in the proportion of lunatic paupers to population. With reference to this last, however, we have shown in former Reports that it does not justify the conclusion that the increase is due to a more frequent occurrence of mental disease in the community.

Relations
of Popula-
tion to
Pauper
Lunacy
in the
different
unties.

Table VI.(a.) shows, for each county of Scotland, some of the relations of pauper lunacy to population at 1st January 1876. It shows also in what proportions the pauper lunatics of the different counties are provided for (1) in asylums, (2) in lunatic wards of poorhouses, and (3) in private dwellings.

Table VI.(b.) shows the corresponding facts for 1st January 1877.

* The population is taken at the middle of each year; paupers at the 14th May; and pauper lunatics at the 1st January.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000		Percentage of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1876.			Proportion per 100,000		Percentage of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1877.		
	Of Pauper Lunatics on Establishments at 1st January 1876 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Of Pauper Lunatics on Establishments at 1st January 1876 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Of Pauper Lunatics on Establishments at 1st January 1877 to Population.
1. Aberdeen,	218	180	57.2	17.6	25.2	226	188	57.6	16.9	226
2. Argyll,	344	217	63.1	36.9	...	371	247	66.8	33.2	371
3. Argyll,	176	139	59.0	21.2	19.8	191	153	61.6	19.6	191
4. Banff,	217	158	71.2	27.3	1.5	236	166	69.2	29.4	236
5. Berwick,	206	151	73.8	21.2	...	201	154	76.7	23.8	201
6. Bute,	336	236	70.2	29.8	...	348	242	69.5	30.5	348
7. Caithness,	263	144	54.6	45.4	...	293	151	51.7	48.3	293
8. Clackmannan,	187	146	66.0	12.0	36.9	187	149	66.0	20.0	187
9. Dumbarton,	169	146	49.5	13.6	...	180	156	49.1	12.7	180
10. Dumfries,	214	175	81.9	18.1	...	216	179	82.7	17.3	216
11. Edinburgh,	217	190	78.4	12.7	8.9	224	197	75.8	12.2	224
12. Elgin,	237	145	61.2	38.8	...	234	149	63.7	36.3	234
13. Fife,	190	140	73.4	26.2	0.3	193	143	73.3	26.0	193
14. Forfar,	256	233	66.2	9.2	24.6	253	230	65.2	9.2	253
15. Haddington,	252	204	75.8	18.9	5.3	244	199	76.1	18.5	244
16. Inverness,	284	185	64.9	35.1	...	285	171	59.9	40.1	285
17. Kincardine,	217	182	59.2	15.8	25.0	208	171	60.3	17.8	208
18. Kinross,	449	310	69.0	31.0	...	465	324	70.0	25.8	465
19. Kirkcubright,	227	172	74.7	7.7	1.1	222	165	74.2	6.8	222
20. Lanark,	152	140	89.0	18.3	3.3	162	151	90.0	16.1	162
21. Linlithgow,	145	118	53.3	33.3	28.3	150	126	54.8	25.0	150
22. Nairn,	215	143	66.7	33.3	...	239	179	75.0	57.4	239
23. Orkney,	86	86	47.4	52.6	...	217	93	42.6	18.5	217
24. Peebles,	245	196	80.0	20.0	...	220	180	81.5	18.5	220
25. Perth,	286	201	60.3	29.8	9.9	300	215	62.7	28.2	300
26. Renfrew,	147	132	89.6	10.4	...	160	146	91.4	8.6	160
27. Ross & Cromarty,	285	183	63.7	35.9	0.4	308	186	79.8	39.5	308
28. Roxburgh,	229	177	77.4	22.6	...	229	183	79.8	16.7	229
29. Selkirk,	119	105	87.5	12.5	...	135	112	88.3	58.1	135
30. Shetland,	190	82	41.7	58.3	1.7	196	82	40.3	58.1	196
31. Stirling,	198	164	75.8	17.2	7.0	205	166	74.0	43.6	205
32. Sutherland,	236	146	60.0	38.2	1.8	236	133	54.5	32.1	236
33. Wigtown,	283	185	56.4	34.5	9.1	288	196	58.9	19.7	288
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	206	165	71.2	20.0	8.8	214	172	71.2	9.0	214

Relations
of Pauper
Lunacy to
Population.

It appears from these Tables that the proportion of pauper lunacy to population is far from being the same in all the counties of Scotland. Certain counties steadily maintain a high, and others as steadily a low proportion. The difference becomes very striking if we contrast such counties as Renfrew, Lanark, and Linlithgow with Argyll, Perth, and Inverness. Thus the proportion of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of the population was:—

	At 1st Jan. 1876.	At 1st Jan. 1877.		At 1st Jan. 1876.	At 1st Jan. 1877.
In Lanark,	152	162	In Argyll,	344	371
In Renfrew,	147	160	In Perth,	286	300
In Linlithgow,	145	150	In Inverness,	284	285

These figures may be regarded as exhibiting the measure of the persistent burden of pauper lunacy in the two sets of counties; but if, instead of dealing with the number of pauper lunatics chargeable on a particular day, we deal with the whole number who received parochial relief during the year, we find the position of the two groups greatly changed. The statement which follows shows the proportion of lunatics receiving parochial relief during the year 1875-1876 (ending 14th May 1876), in each county of Scotland, to 100,000 of the population:—

Aberdeen,	257	Kinross,	465
Argyll,	411	Kirkcudbright,	248
Ayr,	213	Lanark,	208
Banff,	252	Linlithgow,	191
Berwick,	225	Nairn,	251
Bute,	371	Orkney,	198
Caithness,	300	Peebles,	260
Clackmannan,	228	Perth,	332
Dumbarton,	231	Renfrew,	193
Dumfries,	234	Ross and Cromarty,	317
Edinburgh,	273	Roxburgh,	266
Elgin,	280	Selkirk,	165
Fife,	222	Shetland,	209
Forfar,	307	Stirling,	231
Haddington,	294	Sutherland,	249
Inverness,	319	Wigtown,	324
Kincardine,	265		

If we pick out of this statement the figures relating to the six counties just referred to, we find that the proportion to population of all the pauper lunatics who received parochial relief during the year is comparatively high in those counties which show the lowest proportion to population of pauper lunatics on the roll on a particular day. The position of the two groups of counties in the contrast which follows is thus the reverse of the position they occupied in the contrast which we previously made.

Proportion of all Pauper Lunatics who received Parochial Relief during the year 1875-76 per 100 of the Pauper Lunatics on the roll on 1st January 1876.

In Lanark,	137	In Argyll,	119
In Renfrew,	131	In Perth,	116
In Linlithgow,	131	In Inverness,	112

In former Reports, but more particularly in our last (Eighteenth) we endeavoured to explain the nature and origin of these important differences, which maintain themselves steadily from year to year.

It further appears from these tables that rather more than seven-tenths of all the pauper lunatics are accommodated in asylums, and rather less than three-tenths in lunatic wards of poorhouses and private dwellings. The proportion in lunatic wards of poorhouses is about an eleventh of the whole number, but in several counties the proportion becomes higher, rising, for instance, in Dumbartonshire to nearly four-tenths of all the pauper lunatics chargeable to the county, and in Linlithgowshire to nearly three-tenths. These facts may be held as affording some indication of the extent to which lunatic wards of poorhouses are capable of relieving the demand for asylum accommodation, by providing for the incurable and harmless.

II.—PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Under the term Establishments we include Royal, District, Parochial, and Private Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison.

1. ADMISSIONS.

Admissions.

Table VII. shows the number of the insane who were sent to Establishments in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1867-1876, distinguishing between males and females, and between private and pauper patients:—

TABLE VII.*

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
1875	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS 1867-76,	213	235	448	699	802	1501	913	1036	1949

*Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, are not included in this Table.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

—
Admissions

It appears from this Table that the increase in the number of admissions during the years 1875 and 1876 has been unusually great. This remark applies both to private and to pauper patients. The number of admissions of private patients has not hitherto exhibited a tendency to rise steadily from year to year. The number in 1872, for instance, was less than that in 1858. But it is deserving of note that during the years 1875 and 1876 the number of private patients admitted into asylums has been larger than during any year since the passing of the Lunacy Acts. The admissions for 1876 show an increase of 31 per cent. on the admissions of 1858. During the same period the increase of the general population is little more than 16 per cent.

The number of pauper patients admitted into Establishments has grown steadily from year to year ever since 1858, but the increase has been very marked during the years 1875 and 1876. The whole growth since 1858 has been 76 per cent.—the growth of the general population for the same period being about 16 per cent.

In our last Report we pointed out that “it does not follow from these facts that there is any greater production of insanity in the country. It is possible that they only express what might be looked for as the result (1) of the increased facilities of obtaining gratuitous treatment and maintenance in asylums; (2) of the diminished dislike to resort to the treatment of insane persons in asylums; (3) of the increased readiness to adopt the more costly forms of treatment, in consequence (a) of the greater wealth of the country, which affects the admissions both of private and pauper patients, and (b) of the relief to local taxation from imperial sources, which affects only the admissions of paupers; and (4) of the altered medical and public opinion as to what constitutes lunacy, especially as to what constitutes that degree or kind of lunacy which can be certified as rendering the subject of it a fit and proper person to be placed under care and treatment in an asylum.”

It is possible that the large increase of the number of pauper patients admitted in 1875 and 1876 may be, in some measure, due to the grant from Government towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. It is almost certain, indeed, that the relieving of local taxation, in such a matter as the cost of lunacy, will have a tendency to lead parochial authorities to include among lunatics persons who would not be so included if the whole burden of their maintenance fell directly and exclusively on the ratepayers of the parish. It would not be safe, however, as yet to attribute the unusual increase of the number of pauper lunatics which has taken place during the last two years to the operation of the grant, though during that period we have had occasion, in a considerable number of cases, to inquire into the necessity for placing persons on the roll of lunatics, whose unsoundness of mind appeared to be slight, and who had previously been treated as ordinary paupers. If further experience should show that this relief of local taxation is leading to an unnecessary and undesirable increase of the number of pauper lunatics, Government may eventually require either to adopt some measure for determining those who ought, in their own interests or

in the interests of the community, to be treated as insane, or to devise some scheme by which the local burdens could be relieved without encouraging an increase of the number of pauper lunatics.

Of every hundred patients sent to Establishments, on an average of the ten years 1867-76, 23 were private and 77 pauper. There seems, however, to be a greater tendency towards an increase among pauper than among private patients. We find, for instance, that in the five years 1867-71, 2191 private patients were admitted, against 6757 pauper patients; whereas in the five years 1872-76 the corresponding numbers were 2292 and 8249.

Admissions by Transfer.

The transfers of patients from one Establishment to another during 1876 are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums				To Private Asylums				To Parochial Asylums		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	13	4	39	35	1	...	...	...	21	77	52	44	18	268
Private Asylums,	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	34	21	...	...	...	...	89	125	...	1	...	270
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, .....	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16
TOTALS,	17	8	74	70	1	1	...	...	110	203	53	45	27	555

Of these transfers, 129 were authorised by Sheriffs, and 453 by the Board.

Transferences from one Establishment to another are not included in the admissions of Table VII.

Admission of Voluntary Patients.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1876 was 45. The corresponding numbers in 1874 and 1875 were respectively 43 and 50. Their whole number at present in the asylums of Scotland is 37.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics—their names and other particulars regarding them being entered in a special Register.

The following statement shows the number of voluntary patients, distinguishing sex, who were admitted into and discharged from all the asylums of Scotland taken together, for each of the fifteen years

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions by Transfer.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Admis-
sions of
Voluntary
Patients.

from 1862 to 1876 inclusive. It also shows the number of such patients remaining at the end of each year, and the whole number received since 1862.

YEARS.	Number of Sanctions issued and acted on.			Number of Voluntary Patients discharged.			Number of Voluntary Patients remaining at the end of each year.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1862	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
1863	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2
1864	9	3	12	6	3	9	4	1	5
1865	7	1	8	4	2	6	7	...	7
1866	13	4	17	12	1	13	8	3	11
1867	13	2	15	14	2	16	7	3	10
1868	18	9	27	16	4	20	9	8	17
1869	24	9	33	23	9	32	10	8	18
1870	29	12	41	25	8	33	14	12	26
1871	26	15	41	26	19	45	14	8	22
1872	19	16	35	23	11	34	10	13	23
1873	24	20	44	12	19	31	22	14	36
1874	24	19	43	27	19	46	19	14	33
1875	32	18	50	33	21	54	18	11	29
1876	24	21	45	20	17	37	22	15	37
TOTALS,	265	153	418	243	138	381			

Before 1862 no provision existed in the Scotch Lunacy Law for the admission of voluntary patients into asylums. In that year, however, a clause was introduced into *An Act to make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland* (25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, clause 6), which authorised the reception of voluntary patients, but only after a procedure which, besides being cumbrous, involved much publicity and trouble. The order of the Sheriff was made necessary, and this could only be granted after the person desiring to be received into an asylum as a voluntary inmate had made a declaration to that effect before the Sheriff, and had produced (1) a certificate by a medical person that treatment in an asylum would be beneficial to his case, and (2) the written consent of the superintendent of the asylum to receive him. The Act required further, that the medical officer should, within three days after the admission of a voluntary inmate, transmit both to the Sheriff and to the Board a statement of all the circumstances connected with the patient's reception, together with an opinion as to his mental state, and as to the expediency of the step which had been taken. Still further:—During the whole period of the patient's stay in the asylum, it was necessary that a similar report should be forwarded both to the Sheriff and to the Board once a month.

Few persons were willing to submit to these requirements of the law. In only twenty-seven instances was advantage taken of the provisions of the clause in question, during the four years it remained in force.

In 1866 it was repealed, and clause 15 of the Lunacy Amendment Act (29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51) took its place. Under the provisions of this clause, and with the view of rendering it easy to obtain asylum treatment in a case in which the mental malady was not sufficiently declared to warrant regular certificates of lunacy, but where the person affected was nevertheless desirous of submitting himself to treatment, the superintendent of an asylum was authorised, with the previous assent of one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, granted on a simple written application by the patient himself, to receive such patient as a voluntary inmate of the asylum. The clause further provided that any person so received into an asylum could not be detained in it for more than three days after having given notice of his intention or desire to leave it, unless symptoms of insanity had presented themselves, and the Sheriff's order had been obtained, on medical certificates of lunacy, according to the usual procedure; but in no such case could either of the medical certificates be granted by any medical man connected with the asylum, or having any immediate or pecuniary interest in its affairs.

Patients in Establishments.

Admissions of Voluntary Patients.

This simplified provision for the admission of voluntary patients led to a considerable increase of the number of persons who placed themselves voluntarily in asylums. From 1866 to 1876, 391 persons were received into asylums as voluntary patients with the sanction of the Board—50 of these being so received during the year 1875. The average yearly number of voluntary admissions sanctioned by the Board was 9 during the five years 1862-66, 31 during the five years 1867-71, and 43 during the five years 1872-76.

We have already explained the cause of the small number of admissions during the five years 1862-66, and of the sudden increase during the next quinquennial period. The further increase during the third period of five years is the expression of a growing tendency to take advantage of the provisions of the Act of 1866.

The number of women who place themselves voluntarily under treatment in asylums is much less than the number of men. Out of a total of 418, there are 265 men and 153 women.

Though 418 sanctions have been issued by the Board during the fifteen years 1862-76, it does not follow that 418 different persons have been admitted into asylums as voluntary patients during these years. An examination of our register shows that this number is greatly reduced by the frequent readmission of patients. The name of one patient, for instance, appears nine times in the register, of another eight times, and of another seven times.

Either in consequence of the views of certain superintendents, or to some extent, perhaps, in consequence of the situation of certain asylums, it is found that voluntary patients are distributed very unequally over the different asylums of the country. This is shown in the statement which follows:—

Patients in
Establish-
ments.Admis-
sions of
Voluntary
Patients.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Number of Voluntary Patients received each Year into the different Asylums of Scotland.														Total number received during the 15 years.	No. remaining at 31st Dec. 1876.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	1	..	..	..
Argyll District Asylum,
Ayr Do.,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Dumfries Royal Asylum,	5	3	4	4	7	8	7	3	9	25	20	13	20	21
Dundee Do.,
Edinburgh Do.,	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	6	1	1	6	4	..
Fife District Asylum,	2	..	..
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	4	3	..	8	4	3	5	5	3	1	2	2	..	..
Haddington District Asylum,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington District Asylum,
Midlothian District Asylum,
Montrose Royal Asylum,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..
Perth Do.,	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Perth District Asylum,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh Do.,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bothwell House,	1	1	1	..
Garnagad,	1	..	..	..	4	6	9	6	1	2	..	..	..	..
Gilmour,	1	2	1	3	5	3	2	1	2	..	..	27	..
Hallcross House,	2	3	1	..	..	..	20	..
Middlefield,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Malville House,	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
Mollendo House,	1	..	4	3	..
Newbigging,	5	1	..	..	1	2
Saughtonhall,	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	4	8	5	2	7	2	8	..	1
Westernmaine,	1	2	5	7	3	3	6	..	4	2
Whitehouse,	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2
Govan Parochial Asylum,	1	..	1
TOTALS,	2	5	12	8	17	15	27	33	41	41	35	44	43	50	45	37

It appears from this statement that no voluntary patient has ever been received into the District Asylums of Inverness, Stirling, Banff, and Elgin. On the other hand, no fewer than 132, or 31·6 per cent. of the whole number admitted into all the asylums of Scotland, were received into the Dumfries Royal Asylum. If we take the public asylums of Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the private asylums of Saughton Hall, Whitehouse, Gilmer House, Garngad, Westernmains, Newbigging, and Melville House together, we find that 373 patients out of 418—the whole number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums during the 15 years—were received into these ten establishments, leaving only 45 to be received into all the other institutions of the country.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Admis-
sions of
Voluntary
Patients.

It is within our knowledge that the persons admitted voluntarily into asylums are almost all persons in easy if not in affluent circumstances. It has only happened in two or three instances that they were paupers, and scarcely in a larger number of instances that they were persons unable to pay more than the pauper rate of board.

The great majority of voluntary patients are persons who place themselves under treatment in consequence of a habit of indulging to excess in the use of alcoholic stimulants; but there are not a few who do so in consequence of labouring under mental depression. Occasionally it happens that a person whose application for admission into an asylum as a voluntary patient has been sanctioned, is subsequently found, in consequence of mental infirmity or disorder, to be scarcely capable of understanding the nature of his action in the matter. Such a person is either discharged, or, after being duly certified to be a lunatic and to be a fit and proper subject for care and treatment in an asylum, remains there under an order of the Sheriff. Sometimes this step is taken at our instance, but it is generally taken at the instance of the medical superintendent of the asylum without interference on the part of the Board. It appears that at least 35 of the whole number of voluntary patients since 1862 were thus certificated and retained as ordinary lunatics under the order of the Sheriff.

It happens also from time to time that a patient, admitted in the ordinary way into an asylum, is discharged as improved or recovered, but remains in the asylum as a voluntary inmate; and in some instances this arrangement has appeared to us to be productive of benefit to the patient, his improvement being more completely established when all discontent at compulsory detention has been removed.

All voluntary patients are produced to us at our visits to asylums, and care is then taken that they rightly understand their position. Beyond this, however, our inquiries regarding them do not necessarily go, though it frequently happens that the history and condition of voluntary patients become fully known to us.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Admis-
sions of
Voluntary
Patients.

As regards the results of treatment in the case of voluntary patients, we possess very imperfect information. We are not able to say that in the case of any so-called dipsomaniac or habitual drunkard a cure has been effected. So far indeed as our information goes, no such good result has in any case been attained. Perhaps this may be due to the very brief stay which the great majority of them make. The shortness of the average stay in asylums of those persons who enter them voluntarily is shown in the two following Statements, which give the duration of residence of all those who have been discharged during the 15 years, and the duration of residence of those who remain at the end of 1876.

Duration of Residence of Voluntary Patients discharged from Asylums during the fifteen years 1862-76.

Under 1 Month.	Under 2 Months.	Under 3 Months.	Under 4 Months.	Under 5 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 7 Months.	Under 8 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 10 Months.	Under 11 Months.	Under 1 Year.			
103	55	51	40	24	20	21	10	3	6	2	9			
Under 1½ Years.	Under 1½ Years.	Under 1½ Years.	Under 2 Years.	Under 2½ Years.	Under 3 Years.	Under 3½ Years.	Under 4 Years.	Under 4½ Years.	Under 5 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Under 7 Years.	Under 8 Years.	Under 9 Years.	Under 10 Years.
13	8	4	2	4	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	1

Duration of Residence of Voluntary Patients remaining in Asylums at 31st December 1876.

Under 1 Month.	Under 2 Months.	Under 3 Months.	Under 4 Months.	Under 5 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 7 Months.	Under 8 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 10 Months.	Under 11 Months.	Under 12 Months.
4	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	.	3	.

Under 1½ Years.	Under 1½ Years.	Under 1½ Years.	Under 2 Years.	Under 2½ Years.	Under 3 Years.	Under 3½ Years.	Under 4 Years.	Under 4½ Years.	Under 5 Years.	Under 6 Years.	Under 7 Years.	Under 8 Years.	Under 9 Years.	Under 10 Years.	Under 11 Years.
2	.	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1

It appears from the first of these Statements that of those discharged 103, or 27.0 per cent., left the asylum after being in it for less than one month, and 209, or 54.9 per cent., after being in it for less than three months. Even of the 37 persons, who are found as voluntary patients in the different asylums at the end of 1876, no fewer than 7, or 18.9 per cent., have been there for less than three

months, though the number remaining at the end of 1876 includes all those persons who appear to have voluntarily chosen asylums as their home, and who are neither addicted to drink nor clearly of unsound mind. Patients in Establishments.

2. DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Table IX. shows the whole number of removals from Establishments in each of the ten years 1867-76. Discharges.

TABLE IX.*

YEARS.	Removals recovered.		Removals not recovered, excluding transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1,268	1,673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1,311	1,726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1,391	1,757
1873	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1,555	1,964
1874	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1,411	1,822
1875	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1,471	1,932
1876	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1,601	2,066
TOTALS,	1,836	6,937	1,353	2,092	941	4,363	4,130	13,392	17,522

From this Table it appears that the whole number of Discharges during the ten years 1867-76 was 17,522. During the same period the whole number of admissions was 19,489. The admissions were thus in excess of the discharges by 1967. Of this excess, private patients contributed 353 and pauper patients 1614.

Table VIII. of Appendix D. shows the discharges of the recovered, the unrecovered, and the dead during each of the ten years 1867-76, for each class of establishments, and the proportion of recoveries per cent. of admissions; and of deaths and admissions per cent. of the numbers resident.

Discharges of the Recovered.

Of 100 patients discharged recovered during the ten years 1867 to 1876, 21 were private and 79 pauper. The ratio of recoveries, therefore, among private and pauper patients is in tolerably close accordance with the ratio of admissions. Discharges of the Recovered.

The average rate of recovery continues to be highest in parochial asylums. This is probably explained by the fact that the patients received into these institutions comprise a greater proportion of persons labouring under the ephemeral forms of insanity than is found among those received into public and private asylums.

* Training Schools for Imbeciles and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not dealt with in this Table.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Discharges
of the Un-
recovered.

Discharges of the Unrecovered.

The discharges of the unrecovered are much more frequent among private than among pauper patients. Thus, though the admissions of private to pauper patients are as 23 to 77, the discharges of the unrecovered are as 40 to 60. It is due chiefly to this difference that pauper patients accumulate in establishments at a greater rate than private patients.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1876:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.		No. of Patients Removed Unrecovered from Asylums for 1875.		
		Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
By Friends,		127	...	127
" Minute of Parochial Board	Removed from Poor Roll,	...	108	142
	Remaining on Poor Roll as Patients in private dwellings,	...	34	
" Remaining with Guardians after expiry of Probationary Period,		7	29	36
" Expiry of Emergency Certificate,		1	11	12
" Escape,		5	19	24
" Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England or Ireland,		8	31	39
" Warrant of Sheriff, in Criminal and Fiscal Cases,		2	1	3
" Non-Renewal of Annual Certificate,		...	...	...
" Expiry of Sheriff's Order in Criminal Cases,		2	...	2
" Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles,		...	4	4
TOTALS,		152	237	389

Deaths.

Deaths.

It is not easy to explain satisfactorily the varying death-rate in different establishments. The causes are probably numerous and complicated. Their operation is often difficult of proof, and they are frequently of a character which places them almost, if not entirely, beyond control. So long as the differences are not large a varying rate of mortality in different establishments is a thing which may be looked for, and which may exist without implying either that the conditions in which the patients are placed where the death-rate is low are specially favourable, or that they are specially unfavourable where the death-rate is high. If, for instance, the movement of the population of any asylum is great,—that is, if the number of patients admitted into any asylum is large in proportion to the mean number of patients resident,—then we shall almost certainly have a high rate of mortality. In this way we can account to a large extent for the steadily high death-rate in parochial asylums, and the steadily low death-rate in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. In like manner the mortality is unavoidably influenced by the condition of the patients on admission, the prevalence among them of certain forms of mental disease, and the character of the population from which they are drawn.

The mortality of private patients when compared with that of paupers is found to be somewhat lower. It is possible that this may, to some extent, depend on the higher proportion in which

private patients are removed from asylums as unrecovered, but it probably depends also on the generally favourable character of the conditions which surround them. The difference between the death-rate of private and pauper patients is shown in the following statement, which contains an analysis of the returns for the nineteen years 1858-76 of those establishments which receive both private and pauper patients.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Mortality on Number resident in the Nineteen Years 1858-1876.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . .	6.0	5.5	7.8	4.7
Dumfries " " . . .	7.2	6.0	7.0	7.4
Dundee " " . . .	6.2	4.7	8.2	5.2
Edinburgh " " . . .	11.3	7.8	11.9	8.2
Glasgow " " . . .	8.6	6.8	11.0	12.5
Montrose " " . . .	9.8	8.2	9.2	8.9
Perth* " " . . .	5.7	6.0	7.9	4.9
AVERAGE,	8.2	6.7	9.7	8.2

The Tables of Appendix D. show for 1876 the months in which the deaths took place, the ages of those who died, the length of their residence in asylums, and the causes of death.

In Appendix H we publish two Tables showing the ages of all patients resident in establishments at 1st January 1877. In Appendix G of our Twelfth Report we published two similar Tables, showing the ages on admission of all the patients resident on 1st January 1870, and the ages of those resident at that date.

Discharges on Probation.

At 1st January 1876, 50 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 26 have been finally discharged as recovered, 6 have been sent back, 17 remain under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1876, 120 patients were discharged on trial. Of these 28 have been finally discharged as recovered, 1 died, 19 remain under the care of friends, 23 have been returned to asylums, and 49 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1876, has been 1805, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863, . . . 109	In 1870, . . . 148
„ 1864, . . . 73	„ 1871, . . . 185
„ 1865, . . . 103	„ 1872, . . . 181
„ 1866, . . . 102	„ 1873, . . . 145
„ 1867, . . . 112	„ 1874, . . . 118
„ 1868, . . . 137	„ 1875, . . . 123
„ 1869, . . . 149	„ 1876, . . . 120

* The mortality of pauper patients in the Perth Royal Asylum is on an average of seven years only. The institution now receives only private patients.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Discharges
on Proba-
tion.

Of the total number (1805) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 297 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different asylums in 1876 are shown in the following statement:—

PROBATION CASES IN 1876.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	4	Brought forward,	113
Argyll District do.,	...	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	...
Ayr do. do.,	14	Barony do. do., Woodilee,	...
Banff do. do.,	3	Burgh (Riccartbar), do., Riccartbar,	2
Dumfries Royal do.,	22	Glasgow Parochial do.,	...
Dundee do. do.,	1	Govan do. do.,	...
Edinburgh do.,	17	Greenock do. do.,	...
Elgin District do.,	1	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	...
Fife do. do.,	2	Buchan do.,	1
Glasgow Royal do.,	1	Cunningham do.,	2
Haddington District do.,	2	Dumbarton do.,	...
Inverness do. do.,	9	Dundee do.,	...
Midlothian do. do.,	5	Edinburgh do.,	...
Montrose Royal do.,	...	Hamilton do.,	2
Perth do. do.,	...	Inveresk do.,	...
Perth District do.,	...	Kincardine do.,	...
Roxburgh do. do.,	16	Leith, South do.,	...
Stirling do. do.,	9	Liff and Benvie do.,	...
Bothwell Private Asylum,	...	Linlithgow do.,	...
Melville do. do.,	...	Old Machar do.,	...
Saughtonhall do. do.,	3	Perth do.,	...
Westermains do. do.,	...	Wigtown do.,	...
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	4		
Carry forward,	113	Total,	120

The differences which this statement shows in the number of probationary discharges from different establishments are probably due in a great measure to the views which the different superintendents take as to the value of this mode of testing the recovery of patients, or their fitness for residence out of asylums.

3. PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS PLACED IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Progressive
History of
Patients
placed in
Establish-
ments.

In the following Table, which is the seventh of a series, we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been in Scotch asylums, unless they were so before the 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

TABLE X.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1863.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admis- sions.				
1868	1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290

Patients in
Establish-
ments.Progressive
History of
Patients
placed in
Establish
ments.

This Table shows (1) that a large proportion of recoveries takes place among patients within the first two years after their admission; (2) that a great and sudden diminution in the number of recoveries takes place in the third year; and (3) that the death-rate among the inmates of asylums diminishes with length of residence.

4. ESCAPES.

Table X. of Appendix D. shows the number of escapes intimated to us from each asylum in each of the six years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

It appears from this Table that the escapes have risen from 257 in 1875 to 272 in 1876, an increase, however, which is scarcely greater than is represented by the increased population of asylums.

Of the 272 escapes in 1876, 158 were brought back within 24 hours, 62 within a week, and 23 after a week. Twenty-nine were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the Certificate of Emergency. Two of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, and 26 as improved; one committed suicide.

5. CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The changes among attendants during 1876 have been less numerous than in 1875. The whole number of changes was 467 as against 555 in 1875, 447 in 1874, and 445 in 1873, and 410 in 1872.

Table XI. of Appendix D. shows the number of changes which took place in each establishment in 1876, tabulated according to the cause of the change. It appears from this Table that 14 attendants were dismissed for ill-treating patients, 22 for drunkenness, 2 for dishonesty, 4 for sexual immoralities, 17 for insubordina-

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Changes
among
Attendants.

tion or disobedience to the rules, and 36 for an incompetent or careless performance of their duties.

These facts in all their details are of a more favourable character than were the corresponding facts for 1875, but they nevertheless show that there is a difficulty in procuring suitable persons to act as attendants, and that many persons of doubtful character and qualifications are engaged to act in that capacity.

We have repeatedly shown how important it is to patients that they should be under the care of good attendants, and it seems to us that the only way of obtaining the services of those who possess the necessary qualifications—trustworthiness, respectability, kindness of disposition, common sense, and good health—is by giving a remuneration at least equal to that which such qualities would command in other occupations. In order to retain the services of those who show special fitness, and to whom the duties are not distasteful, nothing perhaps would have greater effect than the certainty of a retiring allowance after a fixed period of faithful service. To some extent satisfactory results have followed the providing of houses for the families of married attendants on the Asylum grounds.

With the view of eliminating from the rank of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, and when we find that a person is engaged as an attendant who has been previously dismissed from the service of an asylum for a grave fault, we give notice of the fact to the superintendent.

6. ACCIDENTS.

Accidents.

The following statement shows the accidents of all kinds which have been reported to us as having taken place in establishments during 1876. We have reason to believe that no accident occurs in any asylum which is not faithfully and carefully reported to us.

The whole number of accidents reported to us was 117. Of these 13 ended fatally—in 8 instances the injuries being self-inflicted with a suicidal purpose. One of the 13 patients who sustained accidents which had this serious termination, was suffocated at table in consequence of a piece of beef sticking in his throat, and another, who had broken his parole, was injured by a fall from the roof of an outhouse when attempting to enter the asylum grounds after the gates were shut. In 29 instances the accidents involved fractured bones or dislocated joints. In the majority of these the injuries resulted from falls in the cases of epileptics or of patients who were feeble, but some of them occurred during struggles with attendants or were the result of assaults made by fellow-patients. In one case a fractured bone was the result of rough usage on the part of an attendant. The 75 accidents which remain were of a less serious character, many of them being altogether slight. They are described as flesh-wounds, scalp-wounds, abrasions, bruises, burns, and scalds. A considerable number of them occurred in the cases of epileptics, some were self-inflicted, and several were caused by patients assaulting each other.

We have no information which would enable us to say whether accidents in Scotch asylums are more or less frequent than they are in the asylums of other countries, but the statements now made show that great difficulties and responsibilities attend the management of asylums, and that patients are not entirely secured from risk of accident and injury when they are placed in asylums.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.
—
Accidents.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent gives intimation not only to the Board, but to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

7. THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN AND THE CONDITION OF THE DIFFERENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves into the following groups:—(a.) Royal and District Asylums, (b.) Parochial Asylums, (c.) Private Asylums, (d.) Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, (e.) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f.) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

Results of
Treatment.

In discussing the results of treatment, and noticing the condition of individual establishments, it will be convenient to observe this grouping.

The more prominent features of the Reports by the Commissioners (see Appendix E) on the different establishments are as follows:—

1. Frequent reference is made in them to overcrowding, and to the necessity for an extension of the buildings. A considerable enlargement of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum is in progress; the overcrowding of the Ayr Asylum has been relieved for the time by converting into accommodation for patients what was designed for other purposes; the same thing has been done in the Haddington Asylum; the Banff Asylum was so full, as to render it necessary to remove some of the private patients; a fear is expressed lest further additions to the Southern Counties Asylum may soon be needed; the Dundee Royal Asylum is about to be replaced by one of much larger size; great structural changes and extensions are taking place in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; to the Glasgow Royal Asylum new buildings are being added at considerable cost, less, however, to increase its accommodation than to remove serious defects in the existing accommodation; the Inverness Asylum is undergoing an extension, but it is feared that even with this addition it will not long be able to meet the demands for admission; in the Royal Asylum at Montrose the growth of the population has rendered it necessary to provide a general dining hall and improved laundry arrangements, and all these buildings are to be proceeded with when the new agreement with the District Board

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Results of
Treatment.

of Forfar is completed ; an important and considerable extension of the Perthshire District Asylum is approaching completion ; the Stirling District Asylum, it is believed, must ere long be enlarged, all efforts to keep down the growth of the population having failed ; the Abbey Parochial Asylum is about to be considerably enlarged, and already a portion of the ordinary poorhouse is used for the accommodation of lunatics ; in like manner, some wards of the ordinary poorhouse have been added to the Govan Parochial Asylum ; the new Parochial Asylum at Riccartbar has been opened and is already full ; the Greenock Parochial Asylum is to be replaced by one of much greater size, and considerable progress has already been made with the buildings ; the new wards of the Aberdeen and Dumbarton Poorhouses are now in occupation ; an application has been made to the Board to sanction an extension of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse ; in the Edinburgh Poorhouse new wards for male patients have been licensed and are already full ; a proposal to convert the Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse into a Parochial Asylum, involving entirely new buildings, has been submitted to the Board, but in the meantime the intention has been departed from ; the Larbert Institution for imbecile children has been greatly enlarged ; the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth only suffices for its purpose by the withdrawal of such persons as may be conditionally discharged. These changes are the outcome of that progressive increase in the number of registered lunatics to which attention has been often drawn.

2. The Reports frequently allude to the disuse of walled airing-courts. In a considerable number of the Scotch asylums the disuse of these courts is complete. In several of them the walls have been pulled down ; while in others, which have been recently built, no walls have ever been erected. This disuse of walled airing-courts may be described as the position of the Haddington, Argyll, Inverness, Perth, and Midlothian District Asylums, of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, and of the Woodilee, Riccartbar, and Abbey Parochial Asylums. These Institutions are without walled airing-courts. It is understood that, in the opinion of superintendents, no increased difficulty of management has resulted from this change, which is generally regarded as having added to the contentment and well-being of the patients. Perhaps, however, the anxieties of management are somewhat increased by it. In some asylums, such as those of Fife and Montrose, the airing-courts, though the walls still stand, are in complete disuse, and are constantly open. It is probable that nowhere in Scotland would walled airing-courts now form a part of the plan of a new asylum, so decidedly is experience held to have shown that their disuse is an advantage. So far as we are aware, the feature of asylum construction and management to which we here refer prevails in no other country.

3. The Reports of the Commissioners show that in a large number of our asylums the doors are being furnished with locks

having ordinary handles. The constant and offensive use of a key in opening the doors is thus avoided, and *pro tanto* the sense of imprisonment is done away with. In several asylums, notably in the District Asylums of Fife and Kinross, and of Midlothian and Peebles, the doors—like those of an ordinary dwelling—are always unlocked, so that a large proportion of the patients may enter and leave the asylum at will, or may pass freely from one part of the asylum to another.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

4. It follows almost necessarily, from such changes as have been noticed, that an increased number of patients must be on parole, and that restrictions on personal freedom must in various directions be withdrawn. To these matters frequent reference is made in the Reports.

5. The only other general point, to which reference appears necessary, is the frequent allusion in the Reports to the extended employment of the male patients in useful and profitable out-door occupations, chiefly of an agricultural character, and to the necessity which follows for the acquisition of more land, and the formation of farms in connection with asylums. The possession of a considerable extent of land is being more and more clearly recognised as an important adjunct to an asylum. This is found to be beneficial not only to those patients who actually work it, but also to those who are otherwise employed or are incapable of employment,—a consequence of the fulness of the milk, vegetable, and meat supplies which it occasions, and of the means of extended out-door exercise which it affords.

(a.) *Royal and District Asylums.*

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of the Royal and District Asylums, for 1876, are shown in Table XI.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Patients in
Establishments.Results of
Treatment.Royal and
District
Asylums.

TABLE XI.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	89.0	77.5	26	42	9	11	10	15	8	2	34.6	26.2	9.0	2.6
2. Argyll District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	120.5	193.0	41	58	24	32	12	20	7	9	58.5	55.2	5.8	3.6
3. Argyll District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	209.5	270.5	67	100	33	43	22	35	15	9	49.3	43.0	7.2	3.3
4. Banff District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	127.0	138.0	53	61	14	17	18	37	11	9	26.4	27.9	8.7	6.5
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	104.5	142.0	49	53	21	24	12	10	7	10	42.9	45.3	6.7	7.0
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	48.0	54.5	13	18	7	8	4	3	2	4	53.8	44.4	4.2	7.3
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	111.5	84.0	41	25	9	10	12	3	7	6	22.0	40.0	6.3	7.1
8. Elgin District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	143.0	132.0	26	38	13	20	6	9	10	10	50.0	52.6	6.3	7.6
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	254.5	216.0	67	63	22	30	12	9	16	16	32.8	47.6	6.3	7.4
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	27.5	28.5	5	9	2	3	2	3	2	2	40.0	33.3	7.3	7.0
11. Haddington District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	84.0	82.5	35	48	10	24	12	16	9	3	28.6	50.0	10.7	3.6
12. Inverness District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	111.5	111.0	40	57	12	27	14	19	11	5	30.0	47.4	9.9	4.5
13. Middlesbrough District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	112.5	120.5	63	56	19	21	15	11	15	18	30.2	37.5	13.3	14.9
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	223.5	266.5	117	120	61	57	48	24	24	25	52.1	47.5	10.7	9.4
15. Perth Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	336.0	337.0	180	176	80	78	63	35	39	43	44.3	44.3	11.6	11.1
16. Roxburgh District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	37.0	35.0	18	18	9	8	9	2	2	4	50.0	44.4	5.4	11.4
17. Stirling District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	119.0	151.0	34	33	13	25	6	9	7	5	38.2	75.8	5.9	3.3
18. Sutherland District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	90.0	90.5	37	48	11	13	19	13	12	10	29.7	27.1	13.3	11.0
19. Tain District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	225.0	142.5	78	63	34	26	26	64	23	7	43.6	41.3	10.2	4.9
20. Thurso District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	315.0	233.0	115	111	45	39	45	77	35	17	39.1	35.1	11.1	7.3
21. Wick District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	33.5	50.0	12	13	5	6	6	3	7	7	41.7	46.2	20.9	14.0
22. Inverness District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	175.0	164.5	31	44	14	22	9	4	13	16	45.2	50.0	7.4	9.7
23. Middlesbrough District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	98.5	85.5	41	31	9	9	7	4	8	12	22.0	29.0	8.1	14.0
24. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	30.5	46.0	9	14	4	7	4	6	4	5	0.0	50.0	13.1	10.9
25. Perth Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	159.5	197.5	43	40	16	33	4	10	12	23	37.2	82.5	7.5	11.6
26. Perth District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	190.0	243.5	52	54	16	40	8	16	16	23	30.8	74.1	8.4	11.5
27. Roxburgh District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	36.5	34.5	10	7	2	5	4	4	3	3	20.0	71.4	8.2	8.7
28. Stirling District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	94.0	137.0	19	49	8	16	6	5	4	6	42.1	32.7	4.3	4.4
29. Sutherland District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	96.5	99.5	20	24	7	8	8	14	6	5	35.0	33.3	6.2	5.0
30. Tain District Asylum, { Private patients, { Pauper do., Total,	115.5	143.0	46	63	16	29	23	14	8	16	34.8	46.0	6.9	11.2
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	2501.5	2695.5	867	975	333	434	272	305	210	215	38.4	44.5	8.4	8.0

The following remarks on the condition of the Royal and District Asylums are founded on the entries which were made in the Patients' Books of the different Asylums, by the Medical Commissioners, and which are given at length in Appendix E.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

—
Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

A considerable extension of the Aberdeen Asylum is now in progress, and it is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation in the spring of next year. In the meantime the overcrowded state of the Asylum still exists, and indeed, on the male side, is greater than it has ever been. The desirability of remodelling the furniture of the older portions of the establishment, and of extending the sources of occupation, is again commented on; but the general condition of the Institution is described as satisfactory, and the modern parts of the main building are said to present a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The character of the accommodation provided for private patients at Elmhill is as usual favourably spoken of, and reference is again made to the low mortality and to the constant and close attention which the physician superintendent gives to the duties of his position.

—
Aberdeen
Royal
Asylum at
Aberdeen.

The removal of a considerable number of patients from the Argyll and Bute District Asylum to the new Parochial Asylums at Riccartbar, near Paisley, and at Woodilee, near Lenzie, has relieved the overcrowding, and left vacant accommodation. The appointment of special night attendants is recommended, and it is suggested as worthy of consideration whether it would not be good policy to afford Dr. Cameron the benefit of a medical assistant. From the later of the two entries it appears that the District Board have already given effect to these suggestions. Favourable comments are made regarding the cheerful and comfortable aspect of the wards, the amount of useful and healthful work which the patients perform, the low mortality, the attention given to the amusement of the patients, the disuse of seclusion and all forms of mechanical restraint, and generally to the desire which is shown not only to maintain but to extend the reputation which the Asylum has acquired for careful and enlightened management. Some further changes in the laying out of the grounds near the Asylum are recommended, and an opinion is expressed that it would be well if all patients wore a special night dress instead of the shifts or shirts which are worn during the day.

Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum at
Lochgilp-
head.

The upper floor of the administration block of the Ayrshire District Asylum has been converted into accommodation for patients. In this way relief has, in the meantime, been afforded to the overcrowding. But it is not thought that this will long suffice to meet the demands for admission, unless the chronic cases, for whose proper care and treatment the appliances of an asylum are unnecessary, can be removed. Considerable additions have been made to the articles of furniture and objects of decoration in the wards, and the house is described as in good order and as present-

Ayrshire
District
Asylum at
Gengall,
Ayr.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

ing an aspect of comfort, but an extension of the papering and painting is recommended. Many of the doors have been supplied with locks having ordinary handles, and it is rarely found necessary to resort to the use of restraint or seclusion. Reference is made to the large proportion of the deaths which is due to phthisis, and to complaints on the part of officers and patients as to the want of vegetables. The state of the Asylum generally, and the condition of the patients, are described as very satisfactory.

Banff
District
Asylum at
Lady-
bridge,
Banff.

The unusual amount of liberty accorded to, and of trust reposed in the patients of the Banff Asylum are again referred to; and, in connection with this, reference is also made to the extent of useful and profitable work which they accomplish, and to their contentment and good health. The wards are described as fully and comfortably furnished, and the objects of decoration as numerous and varied. The attention given to the comfort of the attendants is noticed with approval, and it is remarked that few changes occur among them. The locks of the doors have been changed so as to make them like those of ordinary dwellings, and few doors are ever locked either by day or night. The whole work of the farm is carried on by the patients and attendants, and their occupations are thus of an interesting and constantly varying description. The farm is reported to yield such a profit as to influence the rate of board. The acquisition of thirty additional acres of land is recommended, partly for economical reasons, but also in order to obtain full control over the springs or sources from which the house is supplied with water. The condition of the wards and patients, and the general management of the Asylum, are very favourably noticed.

Dumfries
Royal
Asylum at
Dumfries
(Crichton
Institution
and
Southern
Counties
Asylum.)

The cooking and the serving of the food in the Crichton Institution appear to have undergone some further improvement. The practice of admitting patients on orders granted by the Sheriff on certificates of lunacy by medical men resident in England, is commented on as one which may some day be productive of trouble and inconvenience—the practice being regarded by the legal advisers of the Crown as contrary to the true interpretation of the Statutes. The house was found in good order. Many parts of it presented an appearance of much comfort, but in other parts there was room for improvement. An opinion is expressed that the entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion might be reduced in number, if the doors were furnished with locks having ordinary handles. In the Southern Counties Asylum a considerable increase of the population has taken place. It is pointed out that in various ways the accommodation has been improved, and that the introduction of articles of interest and decoration is steadily going on. The manner of serving the food in this division of the Asylum is still regarded as falling short of what is attained in many other asylums. Industrial occupation continues to be developed. The men are more largely employed in out-door work than formerly, and the financial results of the farm appear to be satisfactory. It is again recommended that the Registers required by the Statutes for

recording admissions, discharges, and deaths should be better adapted for permanent preservation.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

The quality and cooking of the food in the Dundee Royal Asylum, and the constancy of the medical supervision exercised over the establishment, are again favourably commented on, and to these things are largely attributed the satisfactory results of treatment. The manner of serving the food on the female side has undergone considerable improvement, and the clothing of the male patients is more satisfactory. The structure, site, and fittings of the present Asylum render it unfit to fulfil its functions in a satisfactory manner, and it is urged that the erection of the new Asylum should be proceeded with as quickly as possible, and that an effort should be made, before the extent of the new buildings is determined, to ascertain and fix, as definitely as possible, the part which the Institution will have to perform in supplying the asylum accommodation of the District. A hope is entertained that the new Asylum will be ready for occupation in about three years, and in these circumstances it is not thought desirable to do more than keep the present buildings in comfortable, habitable condition.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Dundee
Royal
Asylum at
Dundee.

The reports on the Edinburgh Royal Asylum record a considerable increase of the number of patients, both male and female, who are usefully employed. The new wings of the east division are ready for occupation, and the character of the accommodation they afford is very favourably noticed. In consequence of the extensive structural changes which the Asylum has been undergoing, it has been for some time without walled airing-courts, and it is stated that this has neither led to any increase in the number of escapes and accidents, nor has it rendered the management more difficult. On the contrary, the disuse of the airing-courts is believed to have had a beneficial influence on the community, through the increase of extended exercise in the general grounds, and the greater number of those who enjoy liberty on parole. It is proposed to convert some of the airing-courts into open flower-gardens. The important structural changes which are in progress in the west division of the Asylum are described as exceedingly satisfactory; and it is pointed out that, in spite of the confusion which has thus been necessarily caused in an Institution of which all the wards are fully occupied, the general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory. Unusual quiet and contentment prevailed among the patients, and scarcely any complaints were made to the visiting Commissioners. Attention is drawn to the fact that in this Asylum there are not a few unfortunate persons belonging to the educated classes, who are either actually paupers or are unable to pay more than a pauper rate of board, but who nevertheless receive the treatment of private patients, and are thus brought into association with those in their own rank of life. The beneficence of this action is pointed out, and a hope is expressed that the liberality of the charitable public may enable the directors to extend like advantages to a larger number. The medical treatment and management of the patients are described as very careful and efficient, and the future of the establishment is regarded with confidence.

Edinburgh
Royal
Asylum at
Morning-
side,
Edinburgh.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

—
Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

—
Elgin
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are of a mixed nature. For a long time the supply of water had been insufficient, without any active measures having been taken by the District Board to improve it. At the first visit in June it was found that a large amount of sickness, of a non-fatal character, had lately prevailed among the inmates, and that the rate of mortality, although not recently high, was still over a series of years unfavourable when compared with that of the neighbouring asylum at Banff, which, from its similarity both in size and general character, might be expected to exhibit similar results. The chief causes of this state of matters were considered to be, first, the scarcity of water, which interfered with cleanliness and proper drainage; secondly, a low supply of milk; and thirdly, an unwise effort to economise in the management of the Asylum, by which the appliances of the Institution were not turned fully to account in the treatment of the patients. At the same time, the patients were free from excitement, no entry was found in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, considerable additions had in accordance with previous recommendations been made to the furniture and articles of decoration, and the house was in excellent order. The recommendation to modify the locks of the doors so as to allow the patients more freedom within doors, which had been formerly made but not acted upon, was repeated.*

At the second visit it was found that efficient measures had at last been taken to increase the supply of water. Consequently, bathing, which had been long interrupted, was resumed, and all the water-closets were fully supplied. The milk, however, continued to be deficient in quantity, and beer was largely used in its stead at the morning and evening meals. It was pointed out that the management of the Asylum was not in many respects in accordance with the rules which had been sanctioned for this purpose by the Home Secretary and the Board, and a suggestion was made that the rules should be thoroughly revised and brought more into harmony with the existing practice. Some remarks were at the same time made as to the proper course to be followed in the management of the land. The recommendation as to the modification of the locks of the doors had been adopted, and was reported as in satisfactory operation. The general condition of the house was commended.

Fife and
Kinross
District
Asylum at
Springfield,
near Cupar-
Fife.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross District Asylum show that the disuse of locked doors is increasingly in operation, and that this practice continues to afford satisfactory results. Favourable comments are made on the tranquillity and contentment of the patients, on the small amount of seclusion recorded, and on the extent to which restrictions on individual liberty are relaxed. The rate of mortality had been low, and the general sanitary condition of the patients was satisfactory. The attention given to the bed and body clothing, and to the quality and mode of cooking and serving the food, is noticed with approval. The arrangements for

* This report led to a correspondence which will be found in Appendix F.

heating and ventilating the wards have been carefully considered, and are said to be practically efficient. The furniture is being steadily added to and improved; fresh articles of decoration are being supplied; and painting or papering is being constantly extended in a more ornamental fashion. In these improvements the day-rooms occupied by the more excitable patients have participated, with very beneficial results. The walls of the airing-courts have not been removed, but only because no occasion has presented itself to make use of their materials. A large proportion of the men and women are steadily engaged in occupations which are useful, profitable, and healthful. At the same time, the recreation of the patients receives adequate attention. The case-books are kept in a very minute and complete manner, and to the constant personal supervision of the Superintendent is largely attributed the very satisfactory condition of the establishment.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

—
Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

—
Fife and
Kinross
District
Asylum at
Springfield,
near Cupar-
Fife.

Both of the reports on the Glasgow Royal Asylum testify to the ability with which the Institution is managed. The overcrowding has been reduced by the removal of the patients chargeable to the Barony parish to the new Asylum at Woodilee, but a fear is expressed that the relief thus afforded will be only temporary. Great improvements have been effected in the day-rooms and dormitories of the East House, in which the poorer patients are resident; and they are gradually losing the aspect of rough simplicity that has been so long their characteristic. Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, which include a general dining hall for pauper patients, but intended to serve also as an amusement room; a dining hall for private patients at low rates of board; a dining hall for attendants; and several single rooms for noisy and excitable patients. The belief is expressed that these changes cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort of the inmates. The number of out-door workers, and the number of patients on parole, are said to have undergone a considerable increase. The accommodation for private patients in the West House is again strongly commended, and a suggestion is made that a country house, capable of receiving about a dozen patients, should be taken on lease or purchased, and that during the summer the patients capable of deriving benefit from the change should be sent to it in rotation.

Glasgow
Royal
Asylum at
Gartnavel,
Glasgow.

The high death-rate, and the prevalence of sickness in the Haddington District Asylum are commented on in both reports, and a fear is expressed that something, either in the accommodation or in the management, is exercising an injurious influence on the inmates. The medical officer is accordingly counselled to give his serious consideration to the matter, and his attention is specially directed to some points in connection with the dietary and the administration of drugs.

Hadding-
ton District
Asylum at
Hadding-
ton.

The wall of one of the airing-courts has been pulled down and its area converted into a flower garden. It is recommended that no time should be lost in dealing with the other court in the same way. Since the opening of this Asylum in 1866, the airing-courts have never on any occasion been used. The doors of

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Royal
and Dis-
trict

Asylums.

Inverness
District
Asylum at
Inverness.

many of the single rooms are now supplied with locks having ordinary handles. In the case of the day-rooms the handles were originally of that kind. It is recommended that no opportunity of adding to the possession of land should be lost; and Dr. Howden's close attention to the duties of his office is again very favourably noticed.

In both reports on the Inverness District Asylum doubts are expressed as to whether the extension of the buildings now in progress will long enable the Institution to meet the demands for admission, and give relief to the overcrowding which injuriously affects the comfort and health of the inmates, and increases the difficulties of management. Attention is drawn to the appearance in the Asylum of such diseases as typhoid fever and erysipelas, and in connection therewith the sufficiency of the milk supply and the suitability of the general dietary are discussed. It is recommended that the Asylum should take on lease the farm of Charleston as soon as the present lease has expired. This would enable the establishment to supply itself with milk, and would in other ways better the condition of the patients. Important changes are being carried out in the arrangements of the kitchen, scullery, and boiler-house, but there seems some great practical difficulty in bringing these into a satisfactory condition. The abolition of the airing-courts continues to be regarded as an advantage to the patients, and an improvement in the management. Though the number of patients on full parole has considerably increased, there is no greater frequency in the escapes. The removal of the workshops from the main building is regarded as an advantage in various ways. The levelling of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Asylum is now nearly completed. This represents a large amount of labour, and constitutes a very great improvement, which will be even more apparent than it is, when the new surface is clothed with grass, and when shrubs and trees have been more extensively planted on the grounds. The house was found in excellent order. Steady progress continues to be made in increasing the furniture and articles of decoration, and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The clothing of the patients was found clean, comfortable, and sufficient.

Midlothian
and
Peebles
District
Asylum at
Rosewell,
near Roslin-
lee.

The reports on the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum record favourable impressions of the management. Only on very rare occasions has it been found necessary to resort to the employment of restraint or seclusion. As far as possible restrictions on personal liberty are removed, and the number of patients on parole is large. Most of the doors are provided with locks having ordinary handles, and few of them are locked during day or night. The walls of the airing-courts have been pulled down, and it is proposed to remove even the light garden fence which limits the open courts in front of the asylum. Sixty-five of the eighty-four female inmates are allowed to leave the day-rooms at pleasure, and to go unattended into the general grounds. Escapes are not frequent. The patients were contented and free from complaint. The

mortality had been low, and the appearance of the patients indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. Much attention is said to be given to the varying, cooking, and serving of the food. The first report refers to the insufficiency of the water supply. The steps which were then being taken to increase it appear from the second report to have been successful. The amount of out-door work performed by the patients is favourably noticed, but the small extent of land belonging to the Asylum is felt to be a serious defect, and the acquisition of more land is strongly recommended. A satisfactory disposal of the sewage has not yet been attained, and it is recommended that fresh efforts should be made to prevent its being lost as manure to the farm. It is suggested that a glass house be erected in order that the wards may be supplied with plants in flower. It is pointed out that the provision of cottages for married attendants would probably assist in giving permanency to the staff. Both reports speak of the careful manner in which the Case Books and Registers are kept.

Patients in Establishments. —

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum at Rosewell, near Roslin-lee.

In both of the reports on the Montrose Royal Asylum, the want of a large amusement-hall and dining-hall is dwelt on, and regret is expressed that delay in carrying out these and other very important improvements, for which plans have already been obtained, should be allowed to arise from the inability of the Directors of the Asylum to conclude an agreement with the District Lunacy Board. A hope is expressed, however, that the matters in dispute may soon be satisfactorily settled. The comments on the state of the house and of the patients are of their usual favourable character. Both men and women engage largely in useful occupations. At the same time much attention is given to recreation. The use of seclusion continues to be as rare as formerly. Sleeping draughts are little used, but medical comforts and extra diet are freely supplied. Steady progress continues to be made in improving the furniture, increasing the objects of interest and decoration, and extending the varnishing of the floors. With the view of removing restrictions which are already practically done away with, it is proposed to throw open the airing-courts, leaving only such portions of the walls as may be useful for shelter. Attention is directed to the propriety of supplying the rooms occupied by the attendants with wardrobes. It is pointed out that a large proportion of the patients consists of old and infirm persons and helpless idiots, and the remark is made that there seems to be a growing tendency, in reference both to private and pauper patients, to remove from home those who are troublesome, or who require much attention in the way of nursing, but who really do not stand in need of the special appliances of an asylum for their proper care.

Montrose Royal Asylum at Sunnyside, near Dumbarton Junction.

The improvements which have been going on in the Perth Royal Asylum for a considerable time, receive much commendation. When the work which is in progress and in contemplation is completed, few asylums will offer greater advantages to patients of the middle and upper classes. The accommodation for patients in affluent circum-

Perth Royal Asylum at Perth.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

stances will then be increased. Seclusion and restraint continue to be very rarely found necessary in the treatment of the patients. The abundance, variety, quality, cooking, and serving of the food are again favourably noticed, and the arrangements for the recreation of the patients are said to be liberal and judicious. In order to secure a higher temperature in some remote portions of the building, steam-piping is being carried to the upper galleries, which were formerly dependent on open fire-places.

Perthshire
District
Asylum at
Murthly.

The Perth District Asylum is undergoing an enlargement and other important structural changes. Already, at the date of the last report, considerable progress had been made with the new buildings. These appear to have been well considered and designed, and they are being erected with a careful attention to all details. The opinion is expressed that when completed they will render the Asylum exceedingly complete and satisfactory in all its arrangements. The walls of the airing-courts are being pulled down, and the unfenced grounds in front of the Asylum are to be considerably increased in extent. The day-rooms are being redecorated and refurnished in a tasteful and satisfactory manner, and the old flooring of these rooms and of the corridors is to be lifted, and replaced with a flooring of red pine, which is to be waxed and polished. The sleeping arrangements are noticed as very comfortable, and the importance of this is commented on. It is thought that the means of adequate profitable occupation for the men, who have been trained to do much useful out-door work, will soon be exhausted, and it is therefore recommended that no opportunity of acquiring additional land should be lost. Under no conditions should the cultivation of land be more profitable than where the labour is gratuitous and the market for the produce at the door. No special night attendants are deemed necessary, but with reference to this the opinion is expressed that on general principles night attendance would be a security and comfort to the community. The dietary is ample, but it is recommended that more attention should be given to the manner of cooking and serving the food.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum at
Melrose.

In the Roxburgh District Asylum the decoration of the wards is making rapid progress, and is being carried out in a highly satisfactory and tasteful manner, though much of the work has been done by the head male attendant and the patients. Considering the class of patients for whom the Institution exists, it might perhaps be thought that the furnishing and decoration had been carried to excess; but it is pointed out that the satisfactory condition of an asylum is greatly dependent on the influence which is exercised on its inmates by the circumstances in which they are placed. Experience shows that their behaviour improves with their surroundings; that, when these are comfortable and cheerful, there is less noise and excitement, less destruction of property, and less indulgence in degraded habits. An important change has taken place in the staff; instead of a matron there are now a head female attendant, a cook and housekeeper, and a laundry-maid, all acting independently of each other, and under orders from the medical

superintendent. The change is said to have been followed by improvement in various respects. Attention is drawn to the large number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and it is suggested that it would be found possible to reduce these entries if some of the doors of the single rooms were furnished with locks having ordinary handles. The food is served neatly and comfortably, and the appearance of the patients indicates an ample and suitable dietary. The supply of water is sometimes scanty in dry weather, and the scrubbing of the floors is then interrupted. Small engines are provided for the extinction of fire, and these are kept in readiness in different parts of the building. The changes among the attendants appear to be numerous, and it is suggested that the provision of cottages within the grounds for the families of married attendants would tend to insure permanency in the staff.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum at
Melrose.

Reference is again made in the reports on the Stirling District Asylum to the overcrowding, and a fear is expressed that the necessity for extending the buildings will be felt to be imperative before long. The mortality has been high. Erysipelas has of late been of frequent occurrence in the Asylum. No very certain cause can be ascribed for this, but an opinion is expressed that it may possibly be due to damp, the result partly of the soil and climate, and partly of the frequent wet scrubbing of the floors. It is, therefore, recorded with satisfaction that measures are in progress to heat the Asylum by steam, and a recommendation is made that the use of water in scrubbing should be limited as much as possible. In order to accomplish this, it is suggested that linoleum or matting should be laid down in the corridors, the wood on either side being painted or varnished. The experiment of doing without a matron, and without night attendants, has not been followed by satisfactory results. The bringing together, in a sufficiently large room, of the patients requiring supervision during the night is recommended, and it is pointed out that the duties of night attendants are not limited to the care of wet patients, but include the administration of food and cordials to the sick and feeble. The dietary is regarded as ample and of good quality. Attention is drawn to the case of one patient of destructive habits found wearing a canvas polka, and it is suggested that a more generous dietary might do away with the necessity for such restraint. The means of occupation are said to be abundant, and industrial employment is fairly developed. Considerable attention is also given to recreation. Through the interest taken in the patients by Admiral Sir James Hope a large collection of artificial flowers, ribbons, and other articles of female finery has been sent to the Asylum for use on ball-nights.

Stirling
District
Asylum at
Larbert.

The second report announces the resignation of Dr. Skae, who has gone to New Zealand as the Government Inspector of Asylums, and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Maclaren, who was for a considerable time Dr. Clouston's chief assistant at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In this report the high mortality is again commented on, and it is pointed out that the Asylum is in need of many repairs, and much repapering and repainting. It is in con-

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

templation to build several cottages for attendants, and it is recommended that these should not be brought too much together, but should be placed in different parts of the grounds.

(b.) *Parochial Asylums.*

Parochial
Asylums.

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of the Parochial Asylums, for 1876, are shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	44.0	55.5	26	36	8	18	18	12	4	4	30.8	50.0	9.1	7.2
2. Barnhill, Glasgow, ...	...	34.0	...	8	...	5	...	55	...	3	...	62.5	...	8.8
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	19.0	27.0	7	8	3	3	24	30	2	2	42.9	37.5	10.5	7.4
4. Glasgow, City,.....	60.0	150.0	85	83	3	25	83	49	4	10	3.5	30.1	6.7	6.7
5. Govan, Glasgow,	93.0	88.0	78	67	48	34	10	22	26	10	61.5	50.7	28.0	11.4
6. Greenock,.....	34.5	41.0	11	7	5	5	3	...	4	2	45.5	71.4	11.6	4.9
7. Riccarton, Paisley,	44.0	49.5	52	60	4	4	1	2	...	3	7.7	6.7	...	6.1
8. Woodilee, Lenzie,	163.0	120.0	160	212	72	45	21	8	24	12	45.0	21.2	14.7	10.0
GENERAL RESULTS,	457.5	565.0	419	481	143	139	160	178	64	46	34.1	28.9	14.0	8.1

Condition
of Indi-
vidual
Asylums.
Abbey
Parochial
Asylum at
Paisley.

The condition of the individual establishments as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners is as follows :—

The overcrowded condition of the wards is commented on in both reports on the Abbey Parochial Asylum, special attention being called to the insufficiency of the day-room accommodation and to the want of a general dining and recreation hall. The fitting up of a dormitory for female patients in the Poorhouse is regarded merely as a temporary expedient; and as the Abbey Parish can only fulfil the engagements it has contracted with neighbouring parishes by sending its own pauper lunatics to other asylums, it is thought either that new and more limited engagements must be entered into, or, if the old engagements continue, that a considerable extension of the Asylum will be necessary. It appears from the second of the reports that no sensible relief of the overcrowding had resulted from the opening of the new Parochial Asylum at Riccarton. In many parts of the establishment the floors are in need of repair, and

much of the furniture is worn out. The physical wants of the patients are well seen to, and the management of the Institution is commended.

When the Barony Parochial Asylum at Barnhill was visited, all the male and many of the female patients had been removed to the new Asylum at Woodilee. Soon after the visit, the remaining female patients were also removed to Woodilee, and the Parochial Asylum at Barnhill then ceased to exist.

The City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is ably managed, but its site is increasingly unsuitable, and entails serious disadvantages to the patients. In nothing is this more apparent than in the want of healthy out-door occupation for the men, but the means of exercise for both sexes are regarded as deficient both in extent and amenity. The mortality has been low, and the general sanitary condition of the inmates good. No entry appears in the register of restraint and seclusion. It is recommended that in all re-papering or re-painting it should be an object to obtain a bright and cheerful effect, and that, in all renewals, the furniture should be brought more into accordance with modern views. The accommodation for attendants has been improved in important respects.

The reports on the Merryflats or Govan Parochial Asylum record that great and satisfactory improvements have taken place in the decoration and furnishing of the day-rooms and dormitories, and that the work has been executed with much taste and in a liberal spirit. The accommodation provided by the supplementary wards in the poorhouse is described as roomy, well furnished, and in all respects appropriate. The mortality has been high, but it is thought that this may be accounted for by an unusual activity in the movement of the population, and by the admission of more than the ordinary proportion of patients in a feeble and dying condition. Infirm patients appear to be carefully nursed during the night as well as during the day, and to be liberally supplied with medical comforts. The wants of the inmates are fully and comfortably supplied, and there was no manifestation of excitement in either division. Proper attention appears to be given to recreation and to extended exercise. It is recommended that the guards of the open fires, which are out of keeping with modern views and the general arrangements of the house, should be either dispensed with or modified. Seclusion is rarely found necessary, but the necessity for the use of the strait-jacket appears to have been regarded as unusually frequent.

The Greenock Parochial Asylum now occupies a temporary position, but it is recorded that there is no evidence that this is leading to its deterioration. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new Asylum, but it will probably not be ready for occupation before 1878. Both reports speak of a low mortality, of the tranquillity of the patients, and of the good order of the establishment. It appears to be rarely found necessary to resort to restraint or seclusion.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Parochial
Asylums.

Barnhill
Asylum or
Barony
Parochial
Asylum at
Barnhill,
Glasgow.

City of
Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum,
Parliamentary Road,
Glasgow.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum at
Merryflats,
Govan.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum,
Greenock.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Parochial
Asylums.

Riccartsbar
Asylum,
or Burgh
Parochial
Asylum at
Riccarts-
bar, Paisley

The first report relates to the old Burgh Parochial Asylum, which formed part of the Poorhouse, and which has now ceased to exist. The second report refers to the new Asylum at Riccartsbar, which was opened on the 19th of June, and was already nearly full, when visited in September. It was found in excellent order, and much credit is given to the Parochial Board and the Asylum Committee for the completeness of the arrangements, which are described as satisfactory without being extravagant. No defects either in the structure, or in the arrangements for supplying gas and water, have as yet been detected, beyond such as usually follow the opening of an institution of this kind. A caution was given as to the working of the earth closets; and the waxing of the floors, an extension of the carpeting, and a supply of books and newspapers were recommended. It has not been found easy to obtain a staff of good attendants, and it is urged that every effort be made to secure the services of trustworthy and competent persons.

Woodilee
Asylum, or
Barony
Parochial
Asylum,
near Lenzie

The Woodilee Asylum admitted its first patients on the 16th of September 1875, and on the 28th of July 1876 its population was 334. Comments are made on the activity of the movement among its inmates, which is greater than that either of the Chartered or the District Asylums, owing partly to differences in the circumstances, habits, and occupations of the population from which the patients are drawn; and partly to the greater freedom with which recourse is had to asylum treatment, when the patients are never withdrawn from the custody of the parochial authorities. With reference to a death from suicide, it is pointed out that such an occurrence, though greatly to be deplored, should not lead to any permanent limitation of the freedom which, under modern views of treatment, it may be thought right to accord to the patients, and to the imposing of restrictions on the whole community, which impair the general contentment and happiness, and which after all often fail in their immediate object. The excellence and comfort of the beds and bedding are commented on, and it is pointed out that evidence is afforded of their object being attained—the securing of sound and refreshing sleep by natural means—by the fact that sleeping draughts are very rarely found necessary and that the quantity of stimulants used is very small. Sick, infirm, and suicidal patients are placed as much as possible together, and on each side of the Asylum an attendant and trustworthy patient sit with them all night, and supply them with medical and other comforts. The extent to which useful occupation is carried receives much commendation, and this has reference as much to the women as to the men. The contentment, tranquillity, and good health of the patients are favourably noticed, as are also the cheerful aspect of the wards and the attention given to the body-clothing and to personal cleanliness. The farm buildings are not yet erected, and with reference to them it is pointed out that, for the proper occupation of the patients, the farm offices of an asylum require an amount of space which is not called for in an ordinary farm-steading, and it is recommended that the plans should

show in what manner sleeping and day-room accommodation of a simple and inexpensive kind could be provided for a goodly number of out-door workers. The management generally is commended, and a feeling is expressed that the Asylum is destined to exercise an important influence on the future treatment of the insane.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

(c.) *Private Asylums.*

The average number of patients resident and the results of treatment in each of the Private Asylums, for 1876, are shown in Table XIII.

Private
Asylums.

Results of
Treatment.

TABLE XIII.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on numbers Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Bothwell,	28·5	24·0	14	18	6	9	6	6	6	...	42·9	50·0	21·1	...
2. Melville House, ...	4·0	15·5	3	9	2	3	...	4	1	1	66·6	33·3	25·0	6·5
3. Mollendo House, ...	2·0	4·0	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Saughton Hall, ...	30·0	36·5	14	10	3	5	3	1	3	1	21·4	50·0	10·0	2·7
5. Westermains, .....	...	10·5	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	20·0	...	...
6. Whitehouse,	10·5	34·5	2	6	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	33·3	19·0	2·9
GENERAL RESULTS,	75·0	125·0	35	52	11	20	9	15	12	3	31·4	38·5	16·0	2·4

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual Asylums are founded on the entries made in the Patients' Book of each asylum by the Medical Commissioners:—

The inmates of Bothwell Asylum are described as free from excitement. The scarcity of water continues, but hopes are entertained that steps will soon be taken by the local authority to procure a supply which will meet the wants of the district. The grounds about the Asylum, which are well kept, and which are laid out entirely with the view of rendering them serviceable to the patients, continue to afford means of occupation for all the male inmates who are disposed to work. The food served during the visits was abundant and well cooked, and the table was neatly laid out.

Bothwell
Asylum,
near Both-
well,
Lanark-
shire.

Melville House Asylum is described as clean and in good order. Some improvements of the furniture are recommended. Several of the patients go regularly to church with the proprietor, but it is thought that exercise beyond the grounds should be more frequently taken.

Melville
House
Asylum,
Mussel-
burgh.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Private
Asylums.

Mollendo
House,
Mussel-
burgh.
Saughton
Hall
Asylum,
near Edin-
burgh.

Towards the close of 1876 we licensed Mollendo House, of which Mr. Peter M'Kenzie, who was formerly the licensee of Halcross Asylum, is the proprietor. Only 6 patients have been admitted into it.

The condition of Saughton Hall Asylum was in all respects satisfactory. The Reports show that the endeavours to extend freedom, to bring the patients more into contact with the outer world, and to allow them to share in the ordinary amusements and pleasures of life, continue to be assiduously and successfully prosecuted. Certain of the ladies and gentlemen now dine together, the table being presided over by the Matron and the assistant Medical Officer. The airing-courts have fallen into disuse, and all the patients now take exercise either in the general grounds or in the country beyond the grounds. Concerts and theatrical performances in town are attended, and several of the patients go to church either in Edinburgh or Corstorphine. Many of the doors have been furnished with locks having ordinary handles, and can be opened without using a key.

Wester-
mains
Asylum,
near Kirk-
intilloch,
Dumbar-
tonshire.

Wester mains Asylum is described as fully and comfortably furnished, as well kept, and as having the general aspect of the private residence of a family in easy circumstances. The majority of the patients dine with Mr. and Mrs. Laurie. The food is of good quality and is well cooked, and the meals are neatly served.

White-
house
Asylum
at Inver-
esk, Mid-
lothian.

The reports on Whitehouse Asylum are again, as in former years, very favourable. Every endeavour is made to render the house a comfortable home, and very gratifying success has been attained in this respect. The treatment of the patients is described as full of care, good sense, kindness, and liberality.

(d.) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

The average number of patients resident, and the results of treatment in each of these establishments, for 1876, are shown in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.Results of
Treatment.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re- covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),	37·0	37·5	4	8	1	...	1	...	2	1	25·0	...	5·4	2·7
2. Buchan Comb. (New Maud), ...	9·5	11·5	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	100·0	...	...
3. Cunningham Com- bination (Irvine),	33·0	38·0	7	4	1	...	2	2	2	2	14·3	...	6·1	5·3
4. Dumbarton,.....	28·0	23·0	6	9	1	...	1	2	...	3	16·7	...	...	13·0
5. Dundee,	48·0	48·5	4	9	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	8·3	10·3
6. Edinburgh (City),	29·0	38·5	29	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	10·4
7. Hamilton,.....	15·5	18·5	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	200·0	...	...	...
8. Inveresk (Mussel- burgh), .....	...	9·0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven), ...	7·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8·3
10. South Leith, ..	9·0	10·0	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	20·0	33·5	1	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
12. Linlithgow,	16·0	15·5	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6·2	6·5
13. Old Machar (Aber- deen),.....	24·0	24·5	2	6	1	2	...	...	1	5	50·0	33·3	4·2	20·4
14. Perth,	19·0	19·0	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5·3	10·5
15. Wigtown (Stran- raer),.....	...	10·5	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	295·0	349·5	63	60	9	3	6	26	11	24	14·3	5·0	3·7	6·9

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

The recommendation in the first report that the quantity of land possessed by the St. Nicholas Poorhouse should be increased, appears from the second report to have received effect—about five acres of land in the neighbourhood of the establishment having been purchased. Deficiencies in carpeting, mirrors, and objects of decoration generally, referred to in the first report, are said in the later report to be about to be supplied. These things are accepted as indications of a desire on the part of the management to meet the views of the General Board. The patients appear to have been well selected; and the condition of the wards, the state of the clothing, the suitability of the dietary, and the tranquil behaviour of the inmates receive commendation. One of the airing-courts is to be converted into a bowling-green, with the view of contributing to the welfare of the patients.

St. Nicho-
las Poor-
house,
Aberdeen.

In the management of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse, much was seen that was thought satisfactory and promising. The selection of the patients, however, had not been altogether successful, and the removal of three to the Asylum was recommended. In prospect of an extension of the wards, more

Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house at
New Maud,
Aberdeen-
shire.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse,
near Irvine,
Ayrshire.

rigorous care in the choice of patients was recommended. A caution was given as to the necessity of properly remunerating the attendants. The wards were in good order, and it is recorded that no death had occurred in them since September 1875.

The Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and they presented a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The condition of the inmates was equally satisfactory. A greenhouse has been erected, and a flower-garden is being laid out in its vicinity. These things are believed to be calculated to affect favourably the mental condition and habits of the patients, and to exercise a beneficial influence on the general tone of the establishment. It was recommended that the fire-guards in the day-rooms occupied by the quieter patients should be modified, and that mirrors should be placed over the fireplaces in the wards for females; and it appears that effect was at once given to these recommendations. The results of the working of the land have been in all respects satisfactory; and the extent to which the women are profitably employed again receives favourable notice. Increasing attention is given to the amusement of the patients, and picnic excursions have been numerous. It is thought that a few of the inmates might safely and beneficially be allowed to attend church in town.

Dumbarton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse
at Dumbar-
ton.

The reports on the condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse are very favourable. The wards are now licensed for thirty patients of each sex, and the accommodation is already fully occupied. Ten acres of additional land have been leased. The whole extent of land now possessed by the Institution is between 17 and 18 acres, and healthy out-door occupation is thus abundantly provided for the men. It is noted with satisfaction that their work is a very decided source of profit to the establishment. The large extent to which useful industrial occupations are carried on by the women also receives favourable notice. It is stated in illustration that during the year ending 14th May 1876 they earned £144, 6s. 1d. for washing done for families in Dumbarton. It is pointed out that the attention bestowed on the employment of the patients of both sexes, and the care that is taken to provide them with cheerful and comfortable surroundings, contribute greatly to contentment, and materially diminish the difficulties of management. The attendants are suitably remunerated. The patients were regarded as having been judiciously selected.

Dundee
Poorhouse,
Dundee.

The physical wants of the patients in the Dundee Poorhouse are fully supplied; the dietary is good and abundant, and the day-clothing and bedding are ample and in good order. The mortality had been high, but it was pointed out that the community embraced many persons who were frail from old age and general decay. Industrial occupations are fairly developed, but an opinion is expressed that a larger possession of land would be an advantage to the Institution. The fuller decoration and furnishing of the day-room occupied by the more degraded of the female patients is strongly re-

commended. No accident is recorded, nor any instance of restraint or seclusion. Indeed, the establishment is said to be totally unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding patients.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse were found clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and suitably clothed. Their appearance indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary. Some additions to the articles of furniture and decoration were recommended. A caution was given against having too ready recourse to physical force in the management of the inmates, and it was pointed out that patients, in whose cases this is necessary, are not fit inmates of these wards. Attention was drawn to the risk of accidents from the easy access to hot water in the bathroom when the door happens to be left open.

Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.

City
Poorhouse
at Craig-
lockhart,
Edinburgh.

Hitherto only female patients have been received into these wards, but in November 1876, since these reports were written, additional wards for thirty males were licensed, and before the end of the year were in occupation.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, and of the patients who occupy them, as usual receives commendation. Two acres of additional land have been acquired. The food is of excellent quality and well cooked. The plentiful supply of vegetables is noted with approval. Industrial employments, both among the men and women, are largely and judiciously developed.

Hamilton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse
at Hamil-
ton,
Lanark-
shire.

It has been in contemplation so to enlarge these wards and separate them from the general poorhouse buildings that they may rank as a Parochial Asylum, receiving all classes of pauper patients; but in the meantime the managers have departed from this intention.

The state of the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse is described as creditable to the management, and the treatment of the patients is reported to be liberal and kindly. No unnecessary restrictions on personal liberty are imposed. More than one-half of the inmates go to neighbouring churches. It is suggested, however, that regular exercise beyond the grounds should be more frequently taken, and that the wall at the foot of the airing-court should be replaced by a low open fence.

Inveresk
Combina-
tion Poor-
house at
Inveresk,
Midlothian.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse still contain vacant accommodation. This is apparently due to a rule of the Montrose Royal Asylum, which raises the rate of maintenance to parishes sending any of their patients to the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. It is pointed out that this is a question which the District Board should take into consideration. It is noted with satisfaction that several of the patients now attend church in Stonehaven, and that in various respects praiseworthy indications are shown of a desire to increase the pleasures and comforts of the inmates. The general dietary is ample, but a doubt is expressed

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house at
Stone-
haven,
Kincardine-
shire.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

as to whether a special or extra diet is sufficiently in use among a population made up to so large an extent of the aged and feeble. The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

—
Lunatic
Wards
of Poor-
houses.

The Wards of the South Leith Poorhouse were found in good order. The sanitary condition of the inmates was good. Some repairs of the furniture and decoration were recommended, and it was suggested that exercise beyond the grounds should be more regularly and frequently taken.

—
South
Leith
Poorhouse
at Leith.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse
at Dundee.

The Wards of the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are described as in excellent order, and as presenting an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort which it would be difficult to surpass. The provision which has been made for the occupants of the female infirm ward is spoken of as highly satisfactory. The general management appears to be liberal and enlightened. The Institution is wholly unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding patients. The day-clothing was in all respects satisfactory, and the female taste for finery is indulgently considered. In various ways much attention is given to recreation. Medical comforts and extra diet are liberally supplied to those patients who need them.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house at
Linlithgow.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse continues to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. The wards present an aspect of homely comfort. The patients were well clothed, and clean and tidy in their persons. They were tranquil and contented, and their sanitary condition was good. Some difficulty appears to be found in securing and retaining the services of good attendants.

Old Machar
Poorhouse
at
Aberdeen.

The wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in excellent order and very clean. Some changes in the furnishing and decoration of the day-rooms were recommended and have been adopted with satisfactory results. It was thought that the clothing of the male patients might in some respects be improved. The additional land which has been acquired affords healthy occupation for the men, and proves advantageous otherwise to the establishment. It is suggested that a better access to the grounds should be provided.

Perth
Poorhouse
at Perth.

In the Perth Poorhouse every disposition is shown to provide liberally for the wants of the patients. The day-room and dormitory on the male side have been repapered. Industrial occupation receives attention, and the recreation of the patients is also properly considered. The infirm are freely supplied with extra diet and medical comforts.

Wigton
Combina-
tion Poor-
house at
Stranraer.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse are reported on as carefully and kindly tended. The taste shown in the laying out of the airing-court is favourably noticed. It is now a pleasure-garden in the best sense of the word, and it contains a green-house, which is a source of enjoyment to the

patients. Not a few of the inmates are infirm in body as well as in mind, and need much nursing. This makes the satisfactory condition in which the establishment was found all the more creditable to those concerned in its management.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

(e.) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Table XV. shows the average number resident, and the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1876, for each institution :—

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

TABLE XV.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Discharged Recovered.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, . . .	30.0	17.5	13	...	...	...	6	2	1	1
Columbia Lodge,	4.5	2.5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Larbert, . . .	58.5	36.5	19	12	2	4	17	5	1	...
General Results,	93.0	56.5	34	13	2	4	24	7	2	1

The number of children in these schools on the 1st of January 1877 was 153, of whom 66 boys and 39 girls were private, and 30 boys and 18 girls pauper inmates.

The condition of the different institutions is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

The Institution for the care and training of imbecile children at Baldovan is in all respects favourably reported on, and it is pointed out that the happiness and the general bearing of the children show that the treatment is kindly and free from irksome discipline, and that their appearance affords satisfactory indications of a suitable and appropriate dietary. Regret is expressed that to so many of them the benefits of the Institution cannot go beyond those which result from good care and a comfortable home. It is stated, however, that in this respect it admirably meets a public want, and that it does this at so low a charge as to give it the character of a beneficent charity. In both reports attention is drawn to the number of adults still in the population, though, on the recommendation of the Board, several have already been removed. The difficulties of satisfactorily providing elsewhere for such cases are great, and it is suggested that a separate institution should be provided for those idiots and imbeciles who must be removed from schools designed for children when they have grown up to be men and women, as they can then be no longer either legally or properly detained in them.

Baldovan
Institution,
near
Dundee.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

Columbia
Lodge
Institution
at Liberton,
near Edin-
burgh.

Larbert
Institution
at Larbert,
Stirling-
shire.

Dr. Brodie's private Institution for the training of imbecile children at Columbia Lodge is described as affording a comfortable home to the inmates. A regret is expressed that in most of the cases there is but scanty room for the successful development of their faculties. Attention is also drawn to the fact that several of the inmates are above the age of 18 years.

The reports on the Larbert Institution for imbecile children point out that a large proportion of the inmates have ceased to be children, and that it is difficult to see on what grounds they can be detained unless with the order of the sheriff and a paid license. The opinion is also expressed that the presence of a large number of adults is undesirable, from its influence on the education and training of the children. A considerable extension of the buildings is approaching completion. Besides supplying increased accommodation of a good character, this extension will remove many defects in the structural arrangements of the establishment as it existed. The contentment and cheerfulness of the children were noticed with satisfaction, as indicative of a kindly and judicious management.

(f.) *Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.*

Establish-
ment for
Criminal
or State
Lunatics.

The only establishment of this kind in Scotland is that forming a part of the General Prison at Perth. It possesses accommodation for 58 patients. Hitherto it has proved sufficient for the wants of the country, but only in consequence of the removal of some of the inmates under the provisions of the Act 34 and 35 Vict. cap. 55. If these removals had not been made legal, an extension of the buildings would ere this have been necessary.

During 1876, 9 patients were admitted into this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or guilty, so far as reported to us, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following statement:—

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	Patients in Establishments.
178/35	Dundee Prison,	8 May 1876.	W. L.	22 May 1876.	Assault to serious injury of person.	Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.
223/35	Glasgow "	9 May 1876.	J. M.	14 June "	Murder.	
260/35	Edinburgh "	3 July 1876.	W. M.	3 July "	Do.	
60/35	Main "	25 Jan. 1876.	M. R.	22 Aug. "	Theft and previous conviction.	
322/35	Millbank "	10 Apr. 1872.	W. G.	29 Aug. "	Theft by house breaking and previous conviction of theft.	
367/35	Main "	22 May 1876.	J. S.	25 Sept. "	Rape.	
102/35	Main "	21 Dec. 1875.	A. O.	27 Oct. "	Assault with intent to rob.	
442/35	Melrose Lunatic Asylum,	8 Sept. 1875.	J. F.	28 Oct. "	Murder.	
45635	Forfar Prison,	9 Nov. 1876.	J. V.	15 Nov. "	Assault to severe injury of person, and danger of life.	

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1876 :—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40·5	15·0	7	2	0	0	2	0	4	0

The inmates at the 31st of December 1876 were classified as follows :—

1. Found to be insane, and not fit for trial,	14
2. Found to be insane on trial, and not fit for punishment,	10
3. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and not fit for punishment,	16
4. Sentenced to death, but respited or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
5. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had expired,	3
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	10
7. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	2
Total,	57

The Reports of the Medical Commissioners regarding this establishment are to the following effect :—

The general appearance of the accommodation of the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth has been considerably improved by extensive papering and painting, but it is thought that the bedding still stands in need of amelioration. There is abundant evidence that the clothing and dietary are adequate and appropriate. The great defect is the want of occupation for the men, and on this

Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth.

Lunatic
Wards of
the General
Prison at
Perth.

account it is thought very desirable that more land should be acquired. The use of restraint in cases which would not be held to require it in ordinary asylums is commented on. The enlargement of the male airing-court is recommended. Two men, who had been conditionally discharged, were found in the wards again. The offences which led to their being placed in the prison were committed under the influence of drink, and their liberty was made dependent on their abstaining from liquor. Yet, notwithstanding the strong motive which they thus had to avoid indulging in intoxicating drink, both of these men failed to resist the temptation, and they were accordingly replaced in confinement.

III. PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Patients
in Private
Dwellings.

Table No. IX. of Appendix D. gives the statistics of pauper lunatics registered as patients in private dwellings for the eighteen years, 1859-76.

Paupers,
Changes
among.

The following Tables show the changes which occurred among them during the years 1875 and 1876:—

TABLE XVI (a.)

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1875.	New Cases regis- tered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1876.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.		
1387.	138	56	1581	83	83	12	22	200	1381

TABLE XVI (b.)

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1876.	New Cases regis- tered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st January 1877.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.		
1381	132	58	1571	47	81	8	17	153	1418

Death-rate.

The mortality continues to be low, being 6.0 per cent. of the average number on our registers for the year 1875, and 5.8 per cent. for the year 1876. We accept this fact as evidence that the

circumstances, in which pauper patients in private dwellings are placed, are not adverse to health, and that they include some influences which prove a compensation for the loss of orderliness, discipline, and better food, which are secured in establishments.

Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1877, was 104. Fifty of these were patients under curatory, and 54 were ordinary private patients. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 33 were in houses which had a special license. It is obvious, however, from the large number of private patients removed from asylums as unrecovered, that these figures represent only a fraction of those disposed of in private dwellings. Private patients not kept for profit do not, as a rule, come under our cognisance.

In Appendix G. will be found Reports by the Deputy Commissioners, showing the number and distribution of the patients in private dwellings whom they visited during 1876, distinguishing private from pauper patients, and males from females, and giving the number disposed of in houses with special licences.

The whole number of patients visited was 1281. Of these, 124 were private patients. The number provided for in houses with special licences was 175.

Many subjects of much interest and importance are alluded to in these Reports. Dr. Paterson draws special attention to the varied circumstances in which pauper lunatics in private dwellings are found; and he points out that the differences depend on the varying social condition of the people in different parts of the country, and says that it would be both unreasonable and impossible to judge of their condition by one common standard applicable to all Scotland. With reference to the Highland and Insular districts, he reports that the dwellings and habits of the people are sometimes calculated to give the impression that their condition is one of bareness and poverty. "It would, however," he goes on to say, "be a mistake to suppose that appearances of poverty and insufficiency of clothing, which might convey an unfavourable impression to a stranger, are necessarily to be regarded as evidences of actual destitution and want of the necessaries of life." Of the condition of the single patients in the majority of the counties on which he reports, he gives an entirely favourable account. When writing of Aberdeenshire he says:—"The guardians, as a rule, are faithful and intelligent, and are often found to devote themselves to the discharge of duties exceptionally burdensome in a way that is worthy of all commendation." He states that in Banffshire there is no longer any trace of that unsatisfactory condition of the patients to which reference was often made in the earlier reports from that county. Speaking of Caithness, he says:—"There are few counties in which the improving character of the visitation-reports from year to year bears more unequivocal testimony to the good done through the intervention of the Board of Lunacy in raising the condition of patients who were at first reported on unfavourably." The pauper lunatics of Linlithgowshire, he says, are "well lodged and cared for;" and

Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

their condition in the county of Forfar he describes as "uniformly satisfactory, liberal provision being made for their requirements."

He more than once refers to the fact that "we now rarely, if ever, meet with any difficulty in inducing parochial authorities to carry out the recommendations we may make with a view of promoting the better care and treatment of their pauper lunatics." In Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, Edinburgh, and Lanark, he describes the condition of the patients as satisfactory. He speaks of the money allowances for aliment as generally liberal, and of supplies of clothing, etc., as being freely added.

He gives one or two cases illustrative of that tendency to intimate as lunatics persons of merely weak mind, which appears to have arisen through the operation of the grant from Government towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics; and he refers to the inquiries which we have thought it our duty to make in all cases which seemed to be of this nature. Such inquiries have sometimes related to the cases of young women of erotic tendencies, and in good bodily health, who are intimated to us as lunatics, but whose mental unsoundness does not go much beyond feebleness and facility. It is difficult to find in private dwellings such a guardianship for these persons as would justify our granting dispensation from removal to an asylum, though experience shows that the protection and safe custody, which are all that can be aimed at in such cases, cannot be absolutely secured even in asylums, and though it is felt that the costly appliances of asylums have scarcely been provided for the care of persons of this description, in whose cases there is no room for medical treatment.

This subject is also referred to by Dr. Sibbald when he says that "by the introduction of a class of patients whose insanity is but slightly marked, their supervision may be attended with difficulties and risks of which we have hitherto had little or no experience." He follows this remark with a case illustrating the opinion that ordinary mental enfeeblement is more frequently certified as lunacy now than was formerly done. "Such a case," he adds, "only requires to be mentioned to prove how great a change has taken place of late in the views of the community as well as of medical men in regard to the kind and degree of mental unsoundness that constitute lunacy."

In noticing the gradual improvement in the condition of patients in private dwellings, Dr. Sibbald says, "When I entered on the duties of my office in the year 1870, most of the unsatisfactory features in their position which are described in the reports presented to the Board during the earlier years of its existence, had been removed; and, after my first inspection, I was able to report favourably of their condition generally. There were of course many cases presenting features, of one kind or another, which were of an unsatisfactory nature. And I fear it lies in the nature of the case that the condition of lunatics provided for in this or in any other way will never be found to satisfy, in every instance, all the requirements of an intelligent philanthropy. But I felt justified in reporting in regard to all except a comparatively small proportion

of the patients, that having regard to the comforts which would have probably been individually within their reach, had they been of sound mind, they were fairly and adequately provided for. Looking back upon the time when that report was made, and comparing the condition of the patients then with their condition during the past year, I have no hesitation in saying that the proportion of unsatisfactory cases has considerably diminished, and that there has been an appreciable amelioration in the condition even of those who were then thought to be not unsatisfactorily cared for. The decrease in the number of unsatisfactory cases is due partly to improvements which have removed the unsatisfactory features in many instances, and partly to the gradual dying out of a proportion of those patients in whose cases improvement had been found unattainable. The general amelioration which has taken place is due, in the case of pauper patients, partly to the increasing disposition on the part of parochial authorities to deal liberally with the lunatics under their charge, and partly to the persistent influence exercised by the General Board in checking neglect and fostering efforts to improve. But there can be no doubt that in some districts the improvement has been dependent, in some measure also, upon the increase which has taken place in the material comfort and well-being of the population in general."

Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

Dr. Sibbald concludes his report with some interesting and important observations on the efficient training of idiots in private dwellings under the care either of relatives or strangers, a subject which on former occasions has been adverted to in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners. He ends this part of his report with the following remarks:—"It should always be borne in mind that the amount of mental culture or development that can be attained by any treatment in the lower class of imbeciles is exceedingly small. No amount of education will ever make them self-supporting; no work they can be taught to do will ever be equal in commercial value to the supervision they will require in the doing of it. Indeed, we obtain almost all that we can hope for, if they acquire cleanly and orderly habits so as to be innoxious to themselves and others, if they become attached to those with whom they are associated, and if they acquire an interest in the ordinary events of their daily life. The difference between the condition of those in whose cases these objects have been fairly attained, and those in whose cases no efforts for their attainment have been made, is in many cases all the difference between happiness and extreme misery. But I incline to believe that efforts in the direction of higher culture are generally fruitless, and sometimes even hurtful. I therefore strongly recommend that such patients should, where suitable guardians can be got, be placed under private care, as affording the best opportunity for the development of such faculties as they possess, and the attainment of such happiness as they can feel. In all cases it is most important that an effort should be made as early in life as possible to train them like infants to cleanly habits. If this is successfully accomplished, the chief difficulty and discomfort which threatened their future years will have been overcome. I submit

Patients in
Private
Dwellings.

these observations, because it is not sufficiently recognised by some of those interested in the improvement of idiots, how much may in favourable circumstances be done for them without removing them from their natural surroundings."

An interesting illustration of the successful training of an imbecile child under private care is also given in Dr. Paterson's report.

IV.—POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of
Districts.

For Lunacy purposes Scotland is now divided into the following Districts—the interests of each District being intrusted to a District Lunacy Board:—

List of Dis- tricts and Counties which form them.	Counties forming the different Districts.		Districts arranged geographically.	
	Shetland,		1. Shetland District.	
	Orkney,		2. Orkney Do.	
	Caithness,		3. Caithness Do.	
	Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,		4. Inverness Do.	
	Elgin,		5. Elgin Do.	
	Banff,		6. Banff Do.	
	Aberdeen,		7. Aberdeen Do.	
	Kincardine,		8. Kincardine Do.	
	Forfar,		9. Forfar Do.	
	Perth,		10. Perth Do.	
	Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,		11. Stirling.	
	Fife and Kinross,		12. Fife and Kinross Do.	
	Midlothian and Peebles,		13. Edinburgh District formed of the follow- ing five Parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely:—(1) St. Cuthbert's, (2) City of Edinburgh and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingstone.	
			14. Midlothian and Peebles District, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.	
	Haddington,		15. Haddington District.	
	Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk,		16. Roxburgh Do.	
	Lanark,		17. Lanark Do.	
	Renfrew,		18. Renfrew Do.	
	Argyll,		19. Argyll Do.	
	Bute,		20. Bute Do.	
	Ayr,		21. Ayr Do.	
	Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigton,		22. Southern Counties Do.	

A certain proportion of the pauper lunatics of every District is provided for in private dwellings. This proportion varies greatly in the different Districts. The habits and occupations of the people, the degree of density of the population, the distance from asylums, the amount of wealth in the Districts, and other such circumstances, lead to these variations, which thus exist without involving any hardship to the insane poor, or at least without implying that their interests have not been fully considered. It rather appears that patients are sometimes unnecessarily sent to asylums than that they are improperly retained in private dwellings. There are some

lunatics who cannot benefit by treatment in asylums, and who fret under confinement in them, and complain of those restraints and discipline, which cannot be made entirely to disappear from these institutions under any mode of management, yet it is sometimes practically necessary to place such persons in asylums, because there is no other available way of providing for them. More or less of injury is thus done to them, in so far as they are deprived of the liberty which might be accorded to them without risk; but it is an injury which cannot easily be avoided, and which is not willingly done. On the other hand, so far as our information goes, very few pauper lunatics are now kept out of asylums whose removal to them would prove an advantage either to themselves or to the community.

Pauper lunatics in private dwellings are not referred to in the following remarks on the different districts. They refer only to those pauper lunatics who are in establishments.

1. The pauper lunatics of Shetland are provided for in the Montrose Royal Asylum under an arrangement with the Directors. The assessing clauses of the Lunacy Acts do not extend to this county, and it is therefore probable that the present or some similar mode of obtaining accommodation for the insane poor chargeable to the parishes of Shetland will continue to be adopted.

2. The pauper lunatics belonging to Orkney are sent to the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, the county having acquired privileges in that Institution through a gift of money to it, many years ago, by Mr. Balfour of Balfour and Trenaby.

3. An agreement exists between the District Board of Caithness and the Directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum under which all the pauper lunatics belonging to the county are received into that Institution.

4. The insane poor belonging to the four counties which form the Inverness District are provided for in the Asylum which was erected by the District Board near Inverness. Hitherto this Institution has proved sufficient for the wants of the counties, but this year it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation by adding a story to a portion of the buildings, and by appropriating to the use of the patients rooms which were designed for other purposes. Fears are entertained, however, lest this small extension of the establishment may soon be fully occupied, and lest an enlargement on a greater scale may ere long be necessary, unless it should be thought desirable to license wards for lunatics in one or more of the poorhouses which are situated within the District. It has been suggested that the District Board should acquire on lease the neighbouring farm of Charleston. This step, in addition to other important advantages, would secure a regular and sufficient supply of milk.

5. The Asylum at Elgin has ample accommodation for all the pauper lunatics belonging to the District. The land attached to

Position of
Districts.

Shetland
District.

Orkney
District.

Caithness
District.

Inverness
District.

Elgin
District.

Position of the Asylum, either held on lease or acquired by purchase, is of considerable extent. Some of it is at a considerable distance from the Institution.

Banff District.

6. The pauper lunatics of Banffshire are provided for in the asylum belonging to the District. The demand for accommodation, however, is so great, that it is feared it may soon be necessary to remove the private patients who have been received into the Institution. A farm of considerable size and very conveniently situated is attached to the Asylum, and is worked with such advantage to the patients and the establishment that a further acquisition of land is in contemplation.

Aberdeen District.

7. The Royal Asylum at Aberdeen continues to receive all the pauper lunatics of the District who are sent to it, though the contract between it and the District Lunacy Board has technically expired. In order to meet the demands for admission, several large and costly extensions of the buildings have been necessary since 1858, and at present a new wing is being added to the old asylum. No further enlargement of an Institution situated so close to a populous town, and possessing so small an extent of land, is desirable. At present there are three poorhouses in the county which possess wards licensed to receive such of the pauper lunatics belonging to it as are certified to be incurable and harmless. These are the poorhouses of St. Nicholas, Old Machar, and the Buchan Combination. The Lunatic Wards in the first of these have recently been extended, and have still some vacant accommodation, but the situation of the house and the limited possession of land will render the propriety of any further extension very doubtful. The Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse are full, and it is difficult to see how they could with propriety be enlarged. A proposal to extend the accommodation of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse has received our sanction. It is clear, however, that, on the whole, there is little room for any important increase of the Poorhouse accommodation for the insane in this District. Already indeed this form of accommodation exists in the District of Aberdeen to a greater extent than in any other District of Scotland. It thus becomes probable, when the space in the Royal Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses is fully occupied, that, if the number of pauper Lunatics goes on accumulating as it has done, the erection of a public asylum by the District Board may soon have to be considered.

Kincardine District.

8. The Kincardine District Board have entered into a contract with the Directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum, under which pauper lunatics chargeable to the county are received into that Institution. The Combination Poorhouse at Stonehaven, however, possesses Lunatic Wards licensed for 24 inmates, and these receive some of the harmless and incurable patients. Hitherto these wards have seldom been fully occupied, in consequence of a stipulation in the agreement with the Asylum, by which parishes sending any of their insane poor to the Lunatic Wards of the poorhouse, pay a

rate of board higher than is paid by parishes sending all their insane poor to the Asylum. Position
Districts.

9. This District is not altogether in a satisfactory position. The renewal of the contract between the Montrose Royal Asylum and the District Lunacy Board has not yet been completed; but we understand the demands of the Asylum Directors have been so far met that all serious difficulties in the way of its satisfactory completion have been removed. In the meantime the pauper lunatics of the county are provided for as heretofore, and the differences which have arisen have not been allowed to interfere with their well-being, except in so far as they have retarded the much needed structural alterations of the Montrose Asylum. Forfar
District.

The pauper lunatics of the District are provided for in the two Royal Asylums at Montrose and Dundee, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses belonging to the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie. The two last establishments are by no means of inconsiderable size, and they probably would not have been so large, if the Directors of the Dundee Asylum had been able sooner to resolve on the erection of a new Institution on a suitable site. This they have now done. We have inspected the site and examined the plans, and we are of opinion that the new Asylum will furnish excellent accommodation for both private and pauper patients.

10. All the pauper lunatics of Perthshire are provided for either in the Perth District Asylum or in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse. It has been found necessary to enlarge the Asylum considerably this year in order to relieve the overcrowding from which the Institution has long suffered. This enlargement, which has been carefully planned and executed, will add to the completeness and usefulness of the Asylum. Perth
District.

11. In addition to the District Asylum at Larbert, the four counties forming this District possess accommodation for the pauper lunatics belonging to them in the poorhouses at Dumbarton and Linlithgow. It has not yet been necessary to enlarge the Asylum, but there is much reason to fear that this necessity will soon arise, so great and persistent has been the overcrowding. In prospect of application being made for the admission of patients labouring under fever from certain parishes of the district in which it happened to be prevailing, a representation was made to us that in such event the isolation of patients would be impossible; and we deemed it right in the circumstances to sanction the temporary occupation of a house in the neighbourhood of the asylum for the purposes of a hospital. The Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse have been lately enlarged, and a considerable addition has been made to the land attached to the establishment. Stirling
District.

12. All the pauper lunatics belonging to the counties of Fife and Kinross are provided for in the asylum of the District which these counties constitute. Since the enlargement of the asylum some years ago, it has proved adequate for the wants of the District, Fife and
Kinross
District.

Position of and no further enlargement is in contemplation. The farm belonging to the Asylum is now of considerable size.

Edinburgh District.

13. The Edinburgh District, which is made up of the five urban Parishes of Midlothian, has a contract with the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, which receives all the pauper lunatics belonging to the District, except those of the incurable and harmless class who are in the Lunatic Wards of the South Leith and City of Edinburgh Poorhouses. An extension of the accommodation in the last of these poorhouses has recently been sanctioned, and the overcrowding of the Royal Asylum has been thus to some extent relieved.

Midlothian and Peebles District.

14. The wants of the Midlothian and Peebles District are fully met by the new District Asylum at Rosewell. It is a matter of regret that this Institution does not possess a larger extent of land.

Haddington District.

15. The Asylum at Haddington is still sufficient for the District to which it belongs. It has been found necessary, however, to turn to the use of the patients parts of the building which were not designed for that purpose. The overcrowding has been also reduced by the removal of a few patients to the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse. Additions have recently been made to the land which the patients cultivate.

Roxburgh District.

16. All the pauper lunatics of the three counties forming the Roxburgh District are sent to the asylum of the District at Melrose, which hitherto has been fully adequate to meet the demands for admission. The acquisition of more land is in contemplation.

Lanark District.

17. The pauper lunatics of the populous district of Lanark are provided for in various ways—

(1.) Those chargeable to the Barony parish are sent to the new Parochial Asylum at Woodilee.

(2.) Those chargeable to the Govan Combination of Parishes are sent to the Parochial Asylum at Merryflats, Govan.

(3.) Those chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow are sent either to the Glasgow Royal Asylum, to the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, or to the Woodilee Parochial Asylum.

(4.) Those chargeable to the other parishes of the county are provided for either in the Glasgow Royal Asylum or in the Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse.

A contract exists between the District Lunacy Board and the Glasgow Royal Asylum. The other institutions either belong to the parishes using them, or furnish to parishes which send patients to them such accommodation as may be vacant without entering into any formal contract.

If the City of Glasgow Parish should resolve on removing and enlarging its Parochial Asylum, the wants of the Lanark District would for the time be fairly met.

Renfrew District.

18. All the pauper lunatics of this District now find accommodation in the three undermentioned Parochial Asylums which are situated within it. (a) The Abbey Parochial Asylum is over-

crowded, and to relieve this state of matters, the use of wards in the ordinary poorhouse, as dormitory accommodation for the lunatics, has been sanctioned. It is now, however, in contemplation to enlarge and improve the Asylum buildings. (b) The Burgh Parochial Asylum at Riccartbar is an entirely new building, and was only taken into occupation in 1876. It is well situated, and possesses a considerable extent of land. Already the population has nearly reached the number for which it is licensed. (c) The present Greenock Parochial Asylum is also full. It occupies, however, a merely temporary position. Considerable progress, indeed, has been made in the erection of a new and larger asylum at some distance from Greenock. When this is ready, and when the Abbey Asylum has been enlarged in the way proposed, the requirements of the District will be sufficiently provided for.

Position of
Districts.Renfrew
District.

19 and 20. The Districts of Argyll and Bute entered into a combination some years ago, and the District Asylum at Lochgilphead belongs to the two Districts, and is managed by a body of gentlemen chosen from the two District Boards. The accommodation provided in this Asylum is as yet sufficient for the wants of the District. Hitherto indeed it has been able to receive boarders from the Lanark and Renfrew Districts, the accommodation in which was inadequate for their needs till the Asylums at Woodilee and Riccartbar were completed. A large farm is held on lease by the Asylum, and the grounds originally attached to it are also of considerable extent.

Argyll and
Bute Dis-
tricts.

21. The District Asylum at Ayr and the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse receive all the pauper lunatics of the Ayr District who are at present in establishments; but both Institutions are full. The Asylum indeed would be overcrowded, if parts of the buildings, designed for other purposes, had not been brought into use as accommodation for patients. There is reason to fear that the necessity for structural extensions has only by this means been temporarily avoided. The land belonging to the Asylum is of poor quality and difficult of cultivation.

Ayr
District.

22. All the pauper insane chargeable to the parishes of the three counties forming this District are accommodated either in the Southern Counties Division of the Dumfries Royal Asylum or in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse at Stranraer. The Dumfries Asylum, although not built by assessment, occupies, under the provisions of its charter and of the Lunacy Acts, so nearly the position of a District Asylum that no contract between it and the District Board is needed. To meet its obligations more than one enlargement has been necessary since 1858, and the accommodation is again so fully occupied that another extension may be regarded as not improbable. Considerable additions of land have been lately made to the Asylum farm.

Southern
Counties
District.

It appears from what has been said in these remarks on the Position of Districts that provision has now been made in public

Position of
Districts.

institutions for all the pauper lunatics of Scotland who require Asylum treatment. None of them are now left to be provided for in private asylums. This state of matters cannot be otherwise regarded than as highly satisfactory, since it presents itself as the fulfilment of one of the objects chiefly aimed at in the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857.

The following statement shows the character of the public provision made for the insane poor of the counties forming the different Districts:—

(1.) In District Asylums entirely:—the pauper lunatics of the Counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Argyll, Bute, Roxburgh, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Stirling, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross.

(2.) In Royal Asylums entirely:—the pauper lunatics of Caithness, Orkney, Shetland, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright.

(3.) In Parochial Asylums entirely:—the pauper lunatics of the County of Renfrew.

(4.) In District Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses:—the pauper lunatics of the Counties of Perth, Ayr, Linlithgow, Dumbarton, Haddington.

(5.) In Royal Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—the pauper lunatics of the Counties of Wigton, Forfar, Aberdeen, Kincardine.

(6.) In Royal Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—the pauper lunatics of the County of Lanark.

(7.) In Royal Asylums, District Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—the pauper lunatics of the County of Midlothian.

V.—EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for Lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1866 to 1875-76, is shown by—

TABLE XVII.

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
1858. . . .	£61,803 8 0	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 1 11
1866. . . .	91,338 5 6	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867. . . .	97,508 14 7	16,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868. . . .	104,951 0 8	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7
1869. . . .	111,168 12 5	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9
1870. . . .	113,220 19 3	15,825 11 11	4,546 11 7	133,593 2 9
1871. . . .	113,568 14 11	16,166 15 4	4,446 13 7	134,182 3 10
1872. . . .	115,413 14 3	17,013 1 11	4,737 16 5	137,164 12 7
1873. . . .	126,480 3 1	17,211 8 7	5,267 8 11	148,959 0 7
1874-75,* . .	136,420 17 1	17,097 13 3	4,283 1 7	157,806 11 11
1875-76,* . .	143,305 7 7	17,339 13 3	4,616 1 1	165,261 1 11

* These figures refer to the year ending 14th May 1875 and 14th May 1876.

The difference between the cost of pauper lunacy during 1858 and its cost during the year 1875-76 thus amounts to £84,609; in other words, it has been more than doubled. Of this increase £82,002 were expended on patients in Establishments, and £3109 on patients in private dwellings. The cost of certificates, transport, etc., is not taken into account in these figures.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics, as shown in this table, represents only the yearly cost of their maintenance. It does not include any charge for house-room, that is, it does not take into account the interest on the money laid out in the erection of the Institutions in which they are treated. If this were taken into the calculation of the cost, it would involve an addition for the year 1875-76 of £38,339, allowing £7 for each bed occupied during the whole year. This would raise the whole expenditure on pauper lunatics for that year to £203,600.

From these sums there falls to be deducted £8018, as the amount of the expenditure contributed by friends or by others. We are of opinion that it would be a public advantage if the friends of the pauper inmates of asylums were called on and obliged to contribute more frequently to their support. Contributions from such sources, even though of a small amount, would lead to a more careful consideration of the need of continued detention.

The amount paid from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for the year ended 14th May 1876, was £62,637, 15s. 5d. as against £59,483, 1s., paid during the previous year. This shows an increase of £3,154, 14s. 5d., and we estimate that a further increase of like amount will take place for the year now current and ending on the 14th May 1877. This Grant from Government reduced the direct burden on the payers of parochial rates from £165,261, 1s. 11d. to £102,623, 6s. 6d. for the year ending 14th May 1876.

Table XVIII. shows, from returns furnished to us by Inspectors of Poor, the daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ended 14th May 1876 :—

TABLE XVIII.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Daily Cost of each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages.		Percentage of Patients.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen,	1	5½	1	0½	0	7½	1	2½	82·3	17·6
2. Argyll,	1	4	...	...	0	7½	1	1½	64·2	35·8
3. Ayr,	1	4½	1	1¾	0	9	1	2½	80·0	20·0
4. Banff,	1	3½	...	...	0	7¾	1	2	71·6	28·4
5. Berwick,	1	6½	...	...	0	8½	1	4½	73·9	26·1
6. Bute,	1	3	...	...	0	8½	1	1½	70·9	29·1
7. Caithness,	1	6	...	...	0	7¾	1	2	53·9	46·1
8. Clackmannan,	1	3½	...	...	0	9½	1	2	76·8	23·2
9. Dumbarton,	1	5½	1	2½	0	8½	1	4	86·0	14·0
10. Dumfries,	1	3	...	...	0	8½	1	2	80·3	19·7
11. Edinburgh,	1	5½	1	2	0	9¾	1	4½	87·4	12·6
12. Elgin,	1	4	...	...	0	8½	1	1½	61·5	38·5
13. Fife,	1	4½	...	...	0	10½	1	3½	73·9	26·0
14. Forfar,	1	5½	1	1½	0	8½	1	3½	90·7	9·3
15. Haddington,	1	4½	1	4½	0	7	1	2½	78·9	21·1
16. Inverness,	1	6½	...	...	0	6½	1	2½	62·9	37·1
17. Kincardine,	1	6½	0	10½	0	9½	1	3½	86·1	13·9
18. Kinross,	1	3½	...	...	0	9	1	1½	68·5	31·5
19. Kirkcudbright,	1	3	...	...	0	6½	1	1½	74·7	25·3
20. Lanark,	1	8	1	5½	0	9	1	7½	92·0	8·0
21. Linlithgow,	1	5½	1	2	0	8½	1	3½	80·0	20·0
22. Nairn,	1	6	...	...	0	8¾	1	4	66·9	33·1
23. Orkney,	1	5½	...	...	0	6½	1	0½	49·0	51·0
24. Peebles,	1	6½	...	...	0	10	1	4½	80·3	19·7
25. Perth,	1	6½	1	2½	0	8½	1	3½	71·0	29·0
26. Renfrew,	1	6½	...	...	0	11½	1	4	89·4	10·5
27. Ross,	1	6½	...	...	0	7½	1	3	61·4	38·5
28. Roxburgh,	1	6	...	...	0	9½	1	4½	77·5	22·5
29. Selkirk,	1	6½	...	...	0	9½	1	5½	86·3	13·7
30. Shetland,	1	6½	...	...	0	5½	0	11½	42·2	57·8
31. Stirling,	1	4½	...	...	0	9½	1	3½	83·3	16·7
32. Sutherland,	1	6½	...	...	0	6½	1	2½	60·7	39·2
33. Wigtown,	1	2½	0	9½	0	8	1	0½	65·7	34·3
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1	5½	1	2	0	8½	1	3½	79·9	20·1

It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper patient in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums varies from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8d., representing a difference of £7, 19s. 8½d. per annum. The most cheaply kept patients are those belonging to the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Bute, and Banff; and the most expensively kept are those belonging to the counties of Lanark, Inverness, and Kincardine.

The daily cost of a patient in the licensed wards of a poorhouse varies from 9½d. for the county of Wigtown to 1s. 5½d. for the county of Lanark. These figures represent a difference of £12, 10s. 11d. yearly.

There is a considerable variation also in the cost of pauper lunatics disposed of in private dwellings. For instance, the daily cost

of those so provided for, belonging to the county of Fife, is $10\frac{1}{4}$ d., while the daily cost of those belonging to the county of Sutherland is only $6\frac{1}{4}$ d., showing a difference equal to £6, 1s. 8d. per annum.

These differences would be very serious if they were held to indicate corresponding differences in the well-being of the patients. They do not, however, afford any such indication. They depend often on peculiarities in the position of the different Institutions, and on the varying modes of keeping accounts; and, in the case of patients in private dwellings, on social and other circumstances.

The average daily cost in the different classes of Establishments for the ten years 1866 to 1875-6 is shown in—

TABLE XIX.

Expenditure for
Pauper
Lunatics.

Daily Cost
in different
classes of
Establish-
ments.

ASYLUMS.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874-5.	1875-6.
In Royal and District Asylums,	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Private Asylums,	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
In Parochial Asylums,	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,										
In Private Dwellings,	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

This Table shows an increase on the general average rate for all modes of providing for pauper lunatics of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day, or £3, 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum, which is far from inconsiderable, when it affects large numbers.

The Table which follows shows the present rates of maintenance for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Rates of Maintenance in each of the Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in the Lunatic Wards attached to the different Poor-houses.

TABLE XX.—Showing Rates of Board in Royal, District, Private and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.		For District Pauper Patients.	For Pauper Patients from beyond the District.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .		£28 0 0	£29 10 0	£32 0 0
Dumfries " " . . .		22 0 0	.....	37 0 0
Dundee " " . . .		26 0 0	28 12 0	39 0 0
Edinburgh " " . . .		27 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Glasgow " " . . .		32 5 8	.....	39 0 0
		35 19 4		
		38 11 4		
Montrose " " . . .		42 10 0	30 0 0	25 0 0
Perth " " . . .		27 0 0	.....	50 0 0
			
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		For District Pauper Patients.	For Non-District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, .		£23 8 0	£32 10 0	£23 8 0
				40 6 0
Ayr " " . . .		25 0 0	25 0 0	31 4 0
Banff " " . . .		22 16 3	22 16 3	25 0 0
Elgin " " . . .		25 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0
Fife " " . . .		26 0 0	.....	28 0 0
Haddington " " . . .		26 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " " . . .		28 0 0	.....	36 0 0
Midlothian " " . . .		28 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Perth " " . . .		29 0 0	.....	.....
Roxburgh " " . . .		28 0 0	36 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " . . .		26 0 0	.....	.....
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		Rate for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Bothwell Asylum, . . .		.....		£39 0 0
Melville House Asylum, Musselburgh, .		.....		30 0 0
Westermains Asylum, Kirkintilloch, .		.....		39 0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	£32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum, . . .		£26 0 0
Barony (Woodilee) " . . .	32 10 0	Greenock " " . . .		27 6 0
Glasgow " . . .	.....	Paisley " " . . .		32 10 0
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£22 2 0	Kincardine,		£19 0 0
Buchan,	20 16 0	Leith, South, . . . . .		.....
Cunningham,	22 2 0	Liff and Benvie,		23 8 0
Dumbarton,	23 8 0	Linlithgow,		22 15 0
Dundee,	21 5 10	Old Machar,		20 0 0
Edinburgh, . . . . .	.....	Perth,		22 2 0
Hamilton, . . . . .	.....	Wigton, . . . . .		.....
Inveresk, . . . . .	.....		

¹ Privileged Parishes.

² and ³ Non-Privileged Parishes. The different rates for these are charged according as all or only part of their Lunatics are sent.

⁴ Forfar and Kincardine.

⁵ Caithness and Shetland.

⁶ For Argyll and Bute only.

⁷ Non-District Private Patients.

There are considerable differences in the rates for paupers even in the Royal and District Asylums. The highest are those of Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Midlothian, and Roxburgh, and the lowest those of Dumfries, Banff, Argyll, and Montrose. These differences are due to a variety of causes. Sometimes an Asylum only temporarily occupies a place among those charging the higher rates. In some Institutions again the question of profit is more considered than in others. In some the cost of management is exceptionally great, while in others it is exceptionally low.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

VI.—DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1867-1876:—

1867,	.	.	25	1872,	.	.	23
1868,	.	.	36	1873,	.	.	11
1869,	.	.	20	1874,	.	.	8
1870,	.	.	30	1875,	.	.	16
1871,	.	.	20	1876,	.	.	12

The practice of committing lunatics to Asylums under the provision of the 15th section of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, has of late undergone a considerable diminution. The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference. When once committed to an asylum under the provisions of the section of the Act referred to, however, great difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless complete recovery can be certified.

VII.—ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1876, 31 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from Asylums; 6 were sent to England, 23 to Ireland, and 2 to other countries.

Alien
Lunatics.

VIII.—LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics
under
Judicial
Factors.

At the end of 1876 there were 363 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs.

These persons were disposed of in the following ways:—

207 were in Asylums in Scotland.

131 were in Private Dwellings in Scotland.

338 were thus under the jurisdiction of the Board.

25 were resident either in Asylums or Private Dwellings beyond the jurisdiction of the Board.

363

All the patients under curatory who are in Asylums in Scotland are seen by the Medical Commissioners at least twice every year, and inquiries are made with the view of ascertaining whether they have all the advantages to which their means entitle them, and whether they are proper subjects for treatment in Asylums.

Of the 131 persons under curatory who are in private dwellings, 50 are on the registers of the Board as ordinary patients in private dwellings, and as such are regularly visited by the Deputy Commissioners. Of the remaining 81, nearly all have been visited and reported on with the view of satisfying the Board as to their condition and treatment. Many of them are visited from year to year, but they are not placed on our registers, because they are under the guardianship of near relatives, who keep them in a satisfactory manner, and without profit. In some instances, these persons, though deprived of the management of their property, exhibit an unsoundness of mind so slight in degree as not to justify the granting of the medical certificates which are needed for placing them on our registers as lunatics.

Of the persons under curatory who are beyond the jurisdiction of the Board:—

11 are in Asylums in England.

12 are in Private Dwellings in England.

1 is in an Asylum in Ireland.

1 is now in the colonies.

25

Two of those resident in England are also wards of Chancery.

We desire again to direct attention to the want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount; and we have stated in former Reports that we should be glad to see effect given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission, p. 31, that in cases where the funds do not exceed £1000, the

authority to appoint a curator, at present possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff. A similar want has been felt in Ireland, and a change of the Law of Factors similar to that which we have suggested is recommended at page 99 of the Report on the Criminal and Judicial Statistics of Ireland for 1875.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

No. I.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1876; and the Manner of their Disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1876.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Aberdeen,	245,523	234	301	535	123	183	306	65	70	135	34	32	66	12	16	28
2 Argyll,	75,595	129	131	260	87	77	164	...	...	...	25	35	60	17	19	36
3 Ayr,	200,908	146	208	354	84	125	209	32	38	70	16	27	43	14	18	32
4 Banff,	60,691	46	86	132	36	58	94	...	2	2	5	14	19	5	12	17
5 Berwick,	36,382	36	39	75	26	29	55	...	...	...	9	5	14	1	5	6
6 Bute,	16,966	21	36	57	16	24	40	...	...	...	2	9	11	3	3	6
7 Caithness,	41,011	50	58	108	31	28	59	...	...	...	16	22	38	3	8	11
8 Clackmannan,	26,788	16	34	50	12	21	33	4	2	6	...	7	7	...	4	4
9 Dumbarton,	61,116	53	50	103	27	24	51	22	16	38	1	6	7	3	4	7
10 Dumfries,	74,842	79	81	160	66	65	131	...	...	...	9	10	19	4	6	10
11 Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	253,893	235	330	565	208	228	436	10	51	61	10	8	18	7	43	50
Midlothian Dist.,	74,579	75	76	151	63	62	125	...	3	3	9	5	14	3	6	9
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,516	49	54	103	37	26	63	...	...	...	8	15	23	4	13	17
13 Fife,	160,924	130	175	305	97	127	224	1	...	1	18	9	27	14	39	53
14 Forfar,	237,436	262	347	609	170	233	403	69	81	150	14	22	36	9	11	20
15 Haddington,	37,755	37	58	95	27	45	72	...	5	5	9	6	15	1	2	3
16 Inverness,	88,324	120	131	251	84	79	163	...	...	...	28	39	67	8	13	21
17 Kincardine,	35,097	35	41	76	20	25	45	7	12	19	4	2	6	4	2	6
18 Kinross,	6,457	14	15	29	9	11	20	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	1	5
19 Kirkcudbright,	41,859	43	52	95	32	39	71	...	1	1	8	10	18	3	2	5
20 Lanark,	787,005	607	589	1196	558	507	1065	19	20	39	16	36	52	14	26	40
21 Linlithgow,	41,394	30	30	60	19	13	32	8	9	17	1	6	7	2	2	4
22 Nairn,	8,372	11	7	18	5	7	12	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
23 Orkney,	31,274	23	34	57	9	18	27	...	...	...	10	14	24	4	2	6
24 Peebles,	12,254	8	22	30	6	18	24	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3
25 Perth,	127,536	163	202	365	95	125	220	17	19	36	37	37	74	14	21	35
26 Renfrew,	195,305	124	164	288	114	144	258	...	...	...	8	10	18	2	10	12
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,093	110	124	234	73	76	149	1	...	1	23	32	55	13	16	29
28 Roxburgh,	54,151	64	60	124	50	46	96	...	...	...	13	9	22	1	5	6
29 Selkirk,	13,356	10	6	16	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
30 Shetland,	31,608	28	32	60	13	12	25	1	...	1	11	17	28	3	3	6
31 Stirling,	93,880	72	114	186	54	87	141	5	8	13	3	10	13	10	9	19
32 Sutherland,	23,298	32	23	55	22	11	33	1	...	1	8	8	16	1	4	5
33 Wigtown,	38,830	59	51	110	38	24	62	...	10	10	16	12	28	5	5	10
TOTALS,	3,360,018	3151	3761	6912	2321	2601	4922	262	347	609	380	480	860	188	333	521

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1877; and the Manner of their Disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1877.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen, . .	245,523	243	313	556	130	190	320	69	73	142	32	32	64	12	18	30
2. Argyll, . . .	75,595	135	145	280	96	91	187	...	...	...	23	32	55	16	22	38
3. Ayr,	200,908	162	221	383	97	139	236	34	38	72	16	25	41	15	19	34
4. Banff, . . .	60,691	54	89	143	42	57	99	...	2	2	8	15	23	4	15	19
5. Berwick, . .	36,382	36	37	73	29	27	56	...	...	...	4	5	9	3	5	8
6. Bute,	16,966	22	37	59	17	24	41	...	...	...	2	9	11	3	4	7
7. Caithness, .	41,011	57	63	120	34	28	62	...	...	...	18	29	47	5	6	11
8. Clackmannan,	26,788	17	33	50	12	21	33	4	3	7	1	5	6	...	4	4
9. Dumbarton, .	61,116	56	54	110	26	28	54	25	17	42	2	5	7	3	4	7
10. Dumfries, .	74,842	85	77	162	71	63	134	...	...	...	11	7	18	3	7	10
11. Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	253,893	248	339	587	192	243	435	37	48	85	7	9	16	12	39	51
Midlothian Dist.,	74,579	73	76	149	61	62	123	...	3	3	7	5	12	5	6	11
12. Elgin or Moray,	43,516	44	58	102	33	32	65	...	...	...	7	16	23	4	10	14
13. Fife,	160,924	137	174	311	103	125	228	2	...	2	19	8	27	13	41	54
14. Forfar, . . .	237,436	274	327	601	183	209	392	69	85	154	13	20	33	9	13	22
15. Haddington, .	37,755	33	59	92	25	45	70	...	5	5	7	7	14	1	2	3
16. Inverness, .	88,324	121	131	252	77	74	151	...	...	...	36	42	78	8	15	23
17. Kincardine, .	35,097	33	40	73	18	26	44	6	10	16	3	3	6	6	1	7
18. Kinross, . .	6,457	15	15	30	10	11	21	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	1	5
19. Kirkcudbright,	41,859	43	50	93	32	37	69	...	...	...	7	9	16	4	4	8
20. Lanark, . . .	787,005	638	638	1276	592	556	1148	18	23	41	16	32	48	12	27	39
21. Linlithgow, .	41,394	29	33	62	18	16	34	8	10	18	...	7	7	3	...	3
22. Nairn, . . .	8,372	12	8	20	7	8	15	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
23. Orkney, . . .	31,274	23	40	63	10	19	29	...	...	...	13	16	29	5	5	10
24. Peebles, . .	12,254	5	22	27	4	18	22	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3
25. Perth, . . .	127,536	161	222	383	94	145	239	18	17	35	35	35	70	14	25	39
26. Renfrew, . .	195,305	136	177	313	128	158	286	...	...	...	5	8	13	3	11	14
27. Ross & Cromarty,	82,093	118	135	253	72	80	152	1	...	1	27	38	65	18	17	35
28. Roxburgh, .	54,151	61	63	124	49	50	99	...	...	...	11	8	19	1	5	6
29. Selkirk, . .	13,356	11	7	18	10	5	15	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...
30. Shetland, . .	31,608	27	35	62	11	14	25	1	...	1	10	16	26	5	5	10
31. Stirling, . . .	93,880	77	115	192	59	83	142	6	8	14	3	14	17	9	10	19
32. Sutherland, .	23,298	30	25	55	20	10	30	1	...	1	8	11	19	1	4	5
33. Wigtown, . .	38,830	53	59	112	36	30	66	...	10	10	13	13	26	4	6	10
TOTALS, . . .	3,360,018	3274	3917	7191	2398	2724	5122	299	352	651	371	487	858	206	354	560

No. I.

orhouse, in Scotland, on 1st Janite Asylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OR

gin.		Fife.		Forfar.		Haddington		Inverburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigton.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
...
...	38	24
...	78	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	92	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1
25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	96	125	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	84	...	...	...	...
26	97	127	170	233	27	45	84	46	10	4	13	12	53	86	22	11	38	24	
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	10
...	1	...	69	81	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	1	...	...	10
26	98	127	239	314	27	50	84	46	10	4	14	12	59	95	23	11	38	34	

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, of each Sex, chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1877; and the Manner of their Disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1877.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.														
			In Establishments.									In Private Dwellings under Sanction of the Board.					
			In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.					
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	245,523	243	313	556	130	190	320	69	73	142	32	32	64	12	18	30	
2. Argyll, . . .	75,595	135	145	280	96	91	187	...	...	...	23	32	55	16	22	38	
3. Ayr, . . .	200,908	162	221	383	97	139	236	34	38	72	16	25	41	15	19	34	
4. Banff, . . .	60,691	54	89	143	42	57	99	...	2	2	8	15	23	4	15	19	
5. Berwick, . . .	36,382	36	37	73	29	27	56	...	...	...	4	5	9	3	5	8	
6. Bute, . . .	16,966	22	37	59	17	24	41	...	...	...	2	9	11	3	4	7	
7. Caithness, . . .	41,011	57	63	120	34	28	62	...	...	...	18	29	47	5	6	11	
8. Clackmannan, . . .	26,788	17	33	50	12	21	33	4	3	7	1	5	6	...	4	4	
9. Dumbarton, . . .	61,116	56	54	110	26	28	54	25	17	42	2	5	7	3	4	7	
10. Dumfries, . . .	74,842	85	77	162	71	63	134	...	...	...	11	7	18	3	7	10	
11. Edinburgh—																	
Urban Dist., . . .	253,893	248	339	587	192	243	435	37	48	85	7	9	16	12	39	51	
Midlothian Dist., . . .	74,579	73	76	149	61	62	123	...	3	3	7	5	12	5	6	11	
12. Elgin or Moray, . . .	43,516	44	58	102	33	32	65	...	...	...	7	16	23	4	10	14	
13. Fife, . . .	160,924	137	174	311	103	125	228	2	...	2	19	8	27	13	41	54	
14. Forfar, . . .	237,436	274	327	601	183	209	392	69	85	154	13	20	33	9	13	22	
15. Haddington, . . .	37,755	33	59	92	25	45	70	...	5	5	7	7	14	1	2	3	
16. Inverness, . . .	88,324	121	131	252	77	74	151	...	...	...	36	42	78	8	15	23	
17. Kincardine, . . .	35,097	33	40	73	18	26	44	6	10	16	3	3	6	6	1	7	
18. Kinross, . . .	6,457	15	15	30	10	11	21	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	1	5	
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	41,859	43	50	93	32	37	69	...	...	...	7	9	16	4	4	8	
20. Lanark, . . .	787,005	638	638	1276	592	556	1148	18	23	41	16	32	48	12	27	39	
21. Linlithgow, . . .	41,394	29	33	62	18	16	34	8	10	18	...	7	7	3	...	3	
22. Nairn, . . .	8,372	12	8	20	7	8	15	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
23. Orkney, . . .	31,274	28	40	68	10	19	29	...	...	...	13	16	29	5	5	10	
24. Peebles, . . .	12,254	5	22	27	4	18	22	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3	
25. Perth, . . .	127,536	161	222	383	94	145	239	18	17	35	35	35	70	14	25	39	
26. Renfrew, . . .	195,305	136	177	313	128	158	286	...	...	...	5	8	13	3	11	14	
27. Ross & Cromarty, . . .	82,093	118	135	253	72	80	152	1	...	1	27	38	65	18	17	35	
28. Roxburgh, . . .	54,151	61	63	124	49	50	99	...	...	...	11	8	19	1	5	6	
29. Selkirk, . . .	13,356	11	7	18	10	5	15	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	
30. Shetland, . . .	31,608	27	35	62	11	14	25	1	...	1	10	16	26	5	5	10	
31. Stirling, . . .	93,880	77	115	192	59	83	142	6	8	14	3	14	17	9	10	19	
32. Sutherland, . . .	23,298	30	25	55	20	10	30	1	...	1	8	11	19	1	4	5	
33. Wigtown, . . .	38,830	53	59	112	36	30	66	...	10	10	13	13	26	4	6	10	
TOTALS, . . .	3,360,018	3274	3917	7191	2398	2724	5122	299	352	651	371	487	858	206	354	560	

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 14TH MAY 1876.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.	No. of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief in				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year in				Total Expenditure during the year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or Others.	Amount of Expenditure contributed by Government.											
		No. of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief in				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year in																	
		In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	Total.	Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	Lunatic Asylums.	Private Asylums.	Total.	Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.	Lunatic Asylums.	Private Asylums.	Total.														
1 Aberdeen,	272	360	114,183	49,867	35,124	199,174	57.3	25.0	17.6	8,303	5.0	1,086	10.11	12,325	19.8	4,870	9.9										
2 Argyll,	153	158	60,346	31	33,671	94,048	64.2	35.8	4,035	9.3	2	9.10	1,086	5,435	2.0	2,222	3.9										
3 Ayr,	131	247	75,972	25,502	24,871	124,851	61.1	18.9	5,084	8.4	7	9.80	10.3	7,668	0.4	3,104	15.1										
4 Banff,	57	96	33,862	732	13,700	48,284	70.1	1.5	28.4	2,210	0.7	446	5.9	2,929	15.8	1,173	19.1										
5 Barwick,	24	39	14,319	..	7,116	27,427	73.9	..	26.1	1,540	15.7	2	3.9	1,584	2.0	638	14.6										
6 Bute,	24	39	14,319	..	7,116	27,427	73.9	..	26.1	1,540	15.7	2	3.9	1,584	2.0	638	14.6										
7 Cathness,	55	68	20,651	..	17,712	38,393	53.9	..	49.1	897	7.7	..	..	1,144	15.7	487	5.0								
8 Clackmannan,	18	43	12,356	1,894	4,813	18,663	66.8	10.2	23.4	1,560	8.9	59	12.2	2,024	8.4	15	11.1										
9 Dumfriesshire,	74	67	20,159	12,881	5,869	38,409	52.5	33.5	14.0	1,462	8.9	167	4.5	1,593	13.1	482	12.0										
10 Dundee,	90	85	44,752	..	10,989	55,741	80.3	12.6	27.85	1,778	1.7	333	7.10	3,267	8.7	1,986	9.0										
11 Edinburgh,	288	610	207,748	25,080	33,163	263,989	78.7	8.7	12.6	15,247	11.7	1,852	18.6	18,567	11.1	7,002	0.1										
12 Elgin,	64	68	22,618	..	14,173	36,791	61.5	..	38.5	1,497	19.7	..	..	1,850	2.7	849	17.0								
13 Fife,	157	201	82,242	..	29,212	112,771	73.3	0.6	26.0	5,675	11.2	27	0.5	7,070	10.6	1,842	15.0										
14 Forfar,	322	408	64,834	..	20,118	115,197	65.2	25.5	9.4	10,954	19.5	3,098	17.0	7,411	9.7	2,756	18.6										
15 Glasgow,	44	67	26,191	1,539	7,433	35,163	74.5	4.4	21.1	1,795	13.9	720	8.2	14,113	16.7	6,753	5.5										
16 Inverness,	131	151	67,641	..	33,990	91,631	62.9	..	37.1	4,454	9.7	995	0.3	2,157	4.7	808	19.0										
17 Kirkcaldy,	43	50	15,397	6,689	3,569	25,655	60.0	26.1	13.9	1,478	19.2	298	4.11	5,068	11.8	2,069	15.1										
18 Kinross,	15	15	7,376	..	3,838	10,764	68.5	..	31.5	1,775	0.0	195	9.40	1,648	9.7	63	7.0										
19 Kirkcubright,	49	55	25,152	..	8,600	33,990	74.0	0.7	25.3	1,475	5.8	11	4.6	1,606	9.7	238	19.3										
20 Lanark,	833	801	348,266	47,486	34,135	429,887	81.0	11.0	20.0	892	15.3	1,297	7.2	34,711	9.3	11,396	8.0										
21 Leith,	37	42	12,009	6,216	4,575	22,800	52.7	27.3	20.0	1,475	11.8	155	0.6	1,441	17.9	569	14.0										
22 Linlithgow,	12	36	4,448	..	2,196	6,644	66.9	..	33.1	335	8.8	..	..	1,441	17.9	569	14.0								
23 Orkney,	2	9	4,448	..	10,434	20,476	49.0	..	51.0	723	7.8	..	..	1,051	6.1	86	10.1								
24 Peebles,	7	25	8,670	..	2,123	10,793	80.3	..	29.0	655	2.10	..	..	750	2.1	34	0.3								
25 Perth,	183	241	83,562	12,796	39,386	135,734	61.5	9.4	29.0	6,350	6.10	763	4.2	7,053	8.6	646	3.9										
26 Renfrew,	161	217	66,337	25,007	11,072	105,466	62.9	26.5	10.5	5,019	1.6	1,361	2.3	8,689	7.6	3,215	12.5										
27 Ross,	125	135	51,632	366	32,606	84,604	61.0	0.4	38.5	3,942	13.6	22	8	6,237	17.5	1,908	4.8										
28 Roxburgh,	74	70	34,866	..	10,138	45,004	77.5	..	26.81	1.1	..	..	..	3,183	16.6	1,146	7.1							
29 Selkirk,	12	10	5,486	..	871	6,357	86.3	..	13.7	493	17.10	..	..	411	0.0	464	16.2								
30 Sheildand,	28	38	8,387	..	366	11,972	40.5	1.7	57.8	685	17.8	94	12	6	282	12	12	12.1									
31 Strirling,	90	127	50,967	5,036	11,238	67,241	75.8	7.5	16.7	3,492	5.10	243	4	51	2.9	994	5.2										
32 Sutherland,	34	24	11,265	366	7,512	19,143	58.8	1.9	39.2	862	5.6	135	16	3	123	14	4	4.385									
33 Wigton,	66	60	21,557	3,326	13,100	38,183	56.5	9.2	34.3	1,327	12.0	138	4	430	17	1,961	15.1										
Totals & Averages,	3856	4564	1,718,893	280,169	503,749	2,502,811	68.7	11.2	20.1	127,045	16	9	16,259	10	17,339	13	4,616	1	165,261	1	111	8,018	0	7	62,637	15	5

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1867-76; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered.*				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868,	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869,	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
1870,	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	983	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871,	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872,	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205
1873,	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224
1874,	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230
1875,	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1037	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223
1876,	629	657	2533	2948	279	283	1105	1235	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Private and Pauper Insane admitted into Royal, District, Private and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each month and each quarter of the year 1876.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.*				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	25	21	93	100	5	7	46	45	4	9	20	27	3	2	12	18
February,	24	19	80	133	5	7	24	46	9	2	27	63	7	4	21	23
March,	22	18	86	133	11	9	27	29	5	4	31	73	4	4	25	20
Total in 1st Quarter,	71	58	259	366	21	23	97	120	18	15	78	163	14	10	58	61
April,.....	22	26	77	90	12	7	48	35	5	9	16	32	6	3	22	21
May, June,	28	34	94	81	5	10	28	49	8	6	22	24	11	3	17	21
June,	28	30	137	136	7	10	34	42	4	3	58	62	7	6	23	20
Total in 2d Quarter,	78	90	308	307	24	27	110	126	17	18	96	118	24	12	62	62
July,	23	23	118	117	8	10	38	28	18	16	28	41	4	5	19	22
August,.....	26	28	77	123	6	14	33	39	7	12	24	29	5	9	24	25
September,	18	23	85	97	6	12	37	38	12	4	22	30	4	5	12	12
Total in 3d Quarter,	67	74	280	337	20	36	108	105	37	32	74	100	13	19	55	59
October,.....	28	16	85	90	3	9	39	50	11	5	25	24	8	5	10	22
November,.....	19	17	74	78	5	5	38	51	8	6	26	16	4	5	20	9
December,	16	28	99	107	7	9	24	35	6	6	51	21	6	4	23	20
Total in 4th Quarter,	63	61	258	275	15	23	101	136	25	17	102	61	18	14	53	51
GENERAL TOTALS,...	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	69	55	228	233

* Of the patients discharged Not Recovered, 18 private and 237 pauper males and 9 private and 318 pauper females were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*No. III.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.										Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.					
		Under 1 Month.	Over 1 and under 3 Months.	Over 3 and under 6 Months.	Over 6 and under 9 Months.	Over 9 and under 12 Months.	Over 12 and under 18 Months.	Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.	Over 2 and under 3 Years.	Over 3 and under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Over 3 and under 6 Months.	Over 6 and under 12 Months.	Over 1 and under 2 Years.	Over 2 and under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.
Bothwell,	M. 14 F. 18	1 1	2 5	1 3	...	1 1	1 1	...	...	...	...	1 1	1 1	2 2	...	2 1	...
Melville,	3 9	...	1 1	2 2	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mollendo House, ...	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall,	14 10	...	...	...	3 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	...	...	1 1	1 1	...	2 2	...	...
Westermains, .....	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	1 1	...	...	...
Whitehouse,	2 6	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS,	35 52	1 1	3 5	2 9	1 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	...	1 3	2 1	2 5	2 2	2 1	2

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1876.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.										Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.									
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey,	26	6	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnhill,	36	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burgh,	8	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow,	85	83	1	4	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan,	78	67	28	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grenock,	11	7	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riccartbar,	52	60	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlie,	150	212	22	6	31	20	16	13	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	419	481	60	26	47	57	24	29	6	10	3	7	1	2	1	3	...	3	1	1	...
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																					
Aberdeen,	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan,	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunningham,	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton,	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee,	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh,	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton,	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincaidine, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Leith,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benzie,	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow,	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Macchar,	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth,	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton, .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	63	60	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.—*continued*. No. IV.—*continued*.
TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1876,
and the Average Age at Death.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.				Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Bothwell,	M. 285	F. 240	1	1	2</

APPENDIX D.—continued. No. IV.—continued.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients who died therein in 1876, and the Average Age at Death.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.													
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.				Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbeys,	44.0	55.5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	
Barnhill,	34.0	27.0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	
Burgh,	19.0	27.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	
Glasgow,	60.0	150.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	
Govan,	93.0	88.0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	
Greenock,	34.5	41.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	
Riccarton,	44.0	49.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	
Woodlee,	163.0	120.0	4	1	8	6	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	
TOTALS,	457.5	565.0	10	5	9	10	10	6	8	4	1	2	6	2	1	2	4	4	7	6	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	48
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																													
Aberdeen,	37.0	37.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	
Buchan,	9.5	11.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	
Cunningham,	33.0	38.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	
Dumbarton,	28.0	23.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	
Dumfries,	48.0	48.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	
Edinburgh,	29.0	38.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	
Hamilton,	15.5	18.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69	
Inveresk,	9.0	9.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	69	
Kincardine,	7.0	12.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	
Leith, South,	9.0	10.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	
Liff and Benzie,	20.0	33.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	
Linlithgow,	16.0	15.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	
Old Machar,	24.0	24.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	
Perth,	19.0	19.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	
Wigton,	10.5	10.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	
TOTALS,	295.0	349.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Royal and District Asylums in 1876.

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																									
Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, .	209.5	270.5	15	9	7	5	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Argyll, .	127.0	138.0	11	9	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ayr, .	104.5	142.0	7	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Banff, .	48.0	54.5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dumfries, .	254.5	216.0	16	16	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dundee, .	111.5	111.0	11	5	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh, .	336.0	387.0	39	43	22	27	2	2	2	2	18	5	2	3	5	6	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Elgin, .	37.0	35.0	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fife, .	119.0	151.0	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow, .	315.0	233.0	35	17	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Haddington, .	33.5	50.0	7	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inverness, .	175.0	164.5	13	16	5	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Midlothian, .	98.5	85.5	8	12	5	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Montrose, .	190.0	243.5	16	28	6	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Perth, Royal, .	36.5	34.5	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" District, .	94.0	137.0	4	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roxburgh, .	96.5	99.5	6	5	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stirling, .	115.5	143.0	8	16	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS,	2501.5	2695.5	210	215	100	86	181	5	8	94	71	10	12	16	13	33	40	27	25	14	21	2	12	5	2

APPENDIX D.—continued. No. V.—continued.

Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Average Number Resident.		Total number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.					Abdominal Affections.					General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Abbeys, . . .	44.0	55.5	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX D.—continued. No. VI. (b).
TABLE showing the Average Mortality on the Average Numbers Resident during the Nineteen Years 1858-76.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																				
	CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.				THORACIC AFFECTIONS.						ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.															
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Con- vulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Ex- haustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pul- monary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.				Dysentery and Diarrhoea.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Aberdeen,	128	104	19	72	50	40	239	107	106	94	35	262	91	49	106	74	20	57	177	74	131	45	35	45	10	25	20	33	35	37	61	69	141	29	20	10	10
Argyll,	74	60	13	87	67	573	449	63	51	73	26	107	26	31	89	146	77	187	141	104	89	83	115	..	26	21	77	21	51	..	77	52	77	52	64	..	13
Ayr,	80	117	6	88	96	583	529	21	14	42	43	..	..	42	43	..	..	229	257	42	86	83	86	21	..	..	28	..	43	..	57	187	314	21	28	..	..
Banff,	25	31	11	62	64	222	882	74	88	87	29	185	88	37	118	111	58	222	118	74	..	74	118	37	118	..	59	37	59	..	..	74	147	37	..	..	..
Dumfries,	158	118	19	71	69	363	364	117	84	90	49	133	36	37	58	40	31	87	182	123	142	67	53	33	36	33	18	33	49	33	36	153	216	20	09	..	..
Dundee,	78	48	19	77	51	865	462	182	285	61	44	304	77	07	22	..	11	68	99	101	33	68	77	13	11	07	55	27	11	27	33	122	220	13	22	..	..
Edinburgh,	405	237	19	117	79	460	462	36	46	57	44	244	70	42	75	65	86	201	127	99	73	49	64	25	48	32	29	12	33	29	44	94	143	15	12	..	..
Elgin,	25	32	19	69	97	319	300	234	33	21	100	43	17	21	33	..	298	317	64	67	127	100	..	17	43	..	..	..	..	..	50	106	216	43	..	..	17
Fife,	75	79	10	66	63	480	544	53	25	93	63	147	13	27	25	53	76	173	152	173	238	67	127	40	13	..	25	..	..	67	25	27	190	80	38	..	..
Glasgow,	298	261	19	104	106	496	469	51	55	72	82	191	51	23	51	306	255	110	236	78	83	56	26	16	40	14	26	05	28	09	28	44	75	23	12	02	02
Haddington,	50	56	9	137	115	378	820	67	20	67	40	67	60	22	20	89	40	111	260	111	220	44	60	44	40	44	40	..	..	22	20	267	120	44	60	..	..
Inverness,	107	113	12	73	88	272	257	124	59	46	37	85	..	88	44	..	07	318	309	147	110	08	44	31	51	08	07	47	59	54	59	93	199	23	15	08	..
Midlothian,	65	85	2	76	109	692	858	..	..	..	117	307	..	154	..	77	59	..	59	231	59	..	176	77	59	..	59	..	..	..	..	353	154	59	..	..	..
Montrose,	166	205	19	93	88	980	856	111	105	59	23	145	44	35	62	70	46	155	294	161	82	47	46	35	23	25	36	22	74	32	28	60	123	13	13	..	..
Perth Royal,	36	30	19	62	54	362	504	101	123	29	53	116	17	101	193	29	..	58	53	87	105	130	35	72	53	58	35	44	17	44	53	130	228	..	35	..	..
Perth District,	83	87	12	82	68	380	387	50	87	10	29	60	19	20	19	210	202	130	125	120	154	60	58	90	48	..	29	..	29	20	48	190	134	40	19	..	..
Roxburgh,	70	49	9	97	70	429	341	95	136	32	136	79	..	63	45	79	23	111	136	95	68	63	91	79	91	48	45	48	23	63	45	95	159	48	..	..	..
Stirling,	100	123	6	96	97	550	541	17	68	67	40	216	95	33	95	83	54	250	203	67	40	17	81	33	40	17	27	..	..	38	27	150	216	17	14	..	..
GENERAL AVERAGES,	129	114	90	78	430	419	78	75	67	41	189	48	35	63	107	90	148	218	104	96	56	57	31	36	20	29	18	39	27	39	95	149	24	17	01	02	

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VII. (a.)

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1875 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1875.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	In Establish- ments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1875.		Placed in Establish- ments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establish- ments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Of Patients intimated during 1875.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-roll.		M.								F.		M.				F.		M.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1. Aberdeen,	187	247	47	58	49	65	44	65	1	3	20	36	4	9	19	15	5	...	1</

21. Inlithgow,	29	23	3	6	8	9	8	8	40	43	329	442	99	94	233	227	55	83	16	40	5	7	8	14	33	50
22. Nain,	6	7	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Orkney,	8	18	14	14	4	8	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Peebles,	6	17	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25. Perth,	113	139	51	48	32	54	28	43	2	1	17	27	2	3	9	8	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26. Renfrew,	105	136	10	23	51	66	50	65	1	2	24	32	7	15	9	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27. Ross and Cromarty, ..	71	67	34	45	24	25	22	18	1	2	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	46	42	13	14	20	12	19	12	...	1	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk,	9	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	12	13	12	16	4	10	2	7	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	52	97	16	17	24	26	24	23	2	1	6	16	5	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland,	18	8	8	9	6	9	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	35	35	23	15	11	8	10	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	2473	2801	584	803	827	1004	772	991	40	43	329	442	99	94	233	227	55	83	16	40	5	7	8	14	33	50

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VIII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Royal and District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1867-1876.

I.—ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1867,	1816.0	1834.0	654	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868,	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.2	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869,	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
" 1870,	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871,	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	236	232	186	193	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
" 1872,	2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	34.2	36.8	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
" 1873,	2309.5	2382.5	829	965	337	406	289	312	222	179	35.9	40.5	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
" 1874,	2380.5	2479.5	906	958	333	389	235	253	191	185	38.1	38.6	36.8	40.6	8.0	7.5
" 1875,	2466.0	2609.0	953	984	395	435	361	257	236	172	38.6	37.7	34.1	43.2	9.6	6.6
" 1876,	2501.5	2695.5	867	975	333	434	272	305	210	215	34.7	36.2	38.4	44.5	8.4	8.0
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	2240.4	2304.1	802	875	296	363	232	239	202	183	35.8	38.0	36.9	41.4	9.0	7.9

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1867,	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868,	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	86	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869,	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
" 1870,	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871,	130.5	215.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
" 1872,	138.5	217.0	61	73	17	23	32	47	13	18	44.0	33.6	27.9	38.4	9.4	8.3
" 1873,	129.0	210.0	47	93	14	35	20	40	15	15	36.4	44.3	29.8	35.5	15.5	7.1
" 1874,	111.5	200.5	43	72	24	27	60	90	9	18	38.6	35.9	55.8	37.5	8.1	9.0
" 1875,	78.0	145.0	37	55	21	25	12	53	8	11	47.4	37.9	56.8	45.5	10.3	7.6
" 1876,	75.0	125.0	35	52	11	20	9	15	12	3	46.7	41.6	31.4	38.5	16.0	2.4
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	143.1	225.0	74	108	25	37	47	75	16	17	51.7	48.0	33.1	34.5	11.3	7.6

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
" 1868,	190.0	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48.4	42.2	54.3	53.7	9.5	9.0
" 1869,	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47.2	63.2	42.5	35.2	8.0	6.0
" 1870,	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
" 1871,	217.5	335.0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57.9	38.8	48.4	43.8	12.0	11.6
" 1872,	224.5	342.0	114	127	55	68	22	31	30	24	50.8	37.1	48.2	41.2	13.4	7.0
" 1873,	295.0	414.5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	71.5	61.5	38.4	41.2	13.9	11.6
" 1874,	315.5	438.5	140	183	75	84	41	46	20	46	44.4	41.7	53.6	45.9	6.3	10.5
" 1875,	361.0	441.0	321	296	70	103	131	115	38	59	88.9	67.1	21.8	34.8	10.5	13.4
" 1876,	457.5	565.0	419	481	143	139	160	178	64	46	91.6	85.1	34.1	28.9	14.0	8.1
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	266.2	365.9	171	201	67	80	56	61	30	36	64.4	54.9	39.3	39.7	11.1	9.8

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1867,	237.2	352.5	32	127	3	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868,	240.8	361.1	56	79	14	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.8	23.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869,	241.5	373.0	78	96	5	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
" 1870,	246.0	356.0	68	70	2	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871,	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
" 1872,	281.0	353.0	46	56	2	3	8	20	15	19	16.4	15.9	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
" 1873,	244.5	307.5	45	65	5	8	22	24	15	27	18.4	21.1	11.1	12.3	6.1	8.8
" 1874,	247.5	322.5	43	57	4	3	20	20	17	28	17.4	17.7	9.3	7.0	6.7	7.4
" 1875,	254.5	336.5	38	69	1	4	10	20	12	25	14.9	20.5	2.6	5.8	4.7	8.7
" 1876,	295.0	349.5	63	60	9	3	6	26	11	24	21.4	17.2	14.3	5.0	3.7	6.9
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	255.5	346.8	52	75	5	6	16	29	19	28	20.4	21.7	9.0	7.6	7.5	7.9

APPENDIX D—continued.

No. IX.—STATISTICS OF PAUPER LUNATICS NOT IN ASYLUMS, FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—1859-76.

YEARS.	Admitted to Roll of Single Patients.										Ceased to be Single Patients.										Died.						On Roll at 31st December of each year.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers, at 31st December of each year.					
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.					Total.					Recovered.					Removed from Roll by Friends.																												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.									
	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	43	49	47	20	16	18	63	45	53	34	22	27	44	48	47				
During 1859, . . .	64	54	14	19	78	73	151	16	12	28	12	24	36	29	24	53	50	44	94	799	988	1787	20	16	18	63	45	53	34	22	27	44	48	47	20	16	18	63	45	53				
" 1860, . . .	36	64	17	18	53	82	135	18	18	36	15	21	36	16	12	28	34	47	81	769	972	1741	34	22	27	44	48	47	34	22	27	44	48	47	34	22	27	44	48	47				
" 1861, . . .	33	32	9	21	42	53	95	2	8	10	8	7	15	13	21	34	40	58	98	748	931	1679	2	15	11	53	62	58	2	15	11	53	62	58	2	15	11	53	62	58				
" 1862, . . .	32	64	23	25	55	89	144	2	9	11	18	20	38	24	26	50	47	40	87	712	925	1637	4	10	8	66	43	53	4	10	8	66	43	53	4	10	8	66	43	53				
" 1863, . . .	52	58	9	25	61	83	144	2	10	12	11	13	24	15	17	32	43	61	104	702	907	1609	3	12	8	61	67	65	3	12	8	61	67	65	3	12	8	61	67	65				
" 1864, . . .	46	61	9	16	55	77	132	6	10	16	15	17	32	16	24	40	30	55	85	690	878	1568	11	13	12	43	63	54	11	13	12	43	63	54	11	13	12	43	63	54				
" 1865, . . .	42	80	14	16	56	96	152	4	8	12	8	18	26	22	24	46	35	53	88	677	871	1548	7	8	8	52	61	57	7	8	8	52	61	57	7	8	8	52	61	57				
" 1866, . . .	56	82	13	25	69	107	176	4	11	15	10	14	24	33	31	64	41	59	100	658	863	1521	6	10	9	62	68	66	6	10	9	62	68	66	6	10	9	62	68	66				
" 1867, . . .	52	60	19	24	71	84	155	4	13	17	9	13	22	15	30	45	40	52	92	661	839	1500	5	15	11	61	62	61	5	15	11	61	62	61	5	15	11	61	62	61				
" 1868, . . .	34	32	20	43	54	75	129	8	8	16	10	9	19	15	28	43	38	44	82	644	825	1469	15	11	12	59	53	56	15	11	12	59	53	56	15	11	12	59	53	56				
" 1869, . . .	33	36	29	35	62	71	133	5	9	14	13	4	17	11	20	31	29	48	77	648	815	1463	8	12	11	44	59	53	8	12	11	44	59	53	8	12	11	44	59	53				
" 1870, . . .	28	46	26	69	54	115	169	7	15	22	8	5	13	12	26	38	30	37	67	645	847	1492	13	13	13	46	44	45	13	13	13	46	44	45	13	13	13	46	44	45				
" 1871, . . .	24	44	36	60	60	104	164	5	11	16	13	12	25	17	27	44	28	54	82	645	847	1492	8	11	10	44	64	55	8	11	10	44	64	55	8	11	10	44	64	55				
" 1872, . . .	26	31	42	57	68	88	156	9	11	20	17	10	27	21	29	50	56	106	613	829	1442	13	13	13	82	67	74	13	13	13	82	67	74	13	13	13	82	67	74					
" 1873, . . .	22	38	30	36	52	74	126	9	10	19	8	9	17	18	32	50	43	49	92	584	803	1387	17	14	15	74	61	66	17	14	15	74	61	66	17	14	15	74	61	66				
" 1874, . . .	55	83	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	58	62	60	7	6	6	58	62	60	7	6	6	58	62	60				
" 1875, . . .	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	46	81	576	842	1418	1	6	4	61	55	57	1	6	4	61	55	57	1	6	4	61	55	57				
" 1876, . . .	753	1053	348	572	1101	1627	2728	115	202	317	202	247	449	361	472	833	682	903	1585	676	879	1554	10	12	12	56	57	57	10	12	12	56	57	57	10	12	12	56	57	57				
TOTALS & AVERAGES,	753	1053	348	572	1101	1627	2728	115	202	317	202	247	449	361	472	833	682	903	1585	676	879	1554	10	12	12	56	57	57	10	12	12	56	57	57	10	12	12	56	57	57				

No. X.

ESCAPES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Aberdeen, . . .	5	7	1	5	7	5
Argyll, . . .	8	8	11	16	27	15
Ayr, . . .	5	3	3	1	7	6
Banff, . . .	1	1	...	1	1	2
Dumfries, . . .	5	2	6	10	4	4
Dundee, . . .	2	4	2	3	2	...
Edinburgh, . . .	49	56	64	91	56	89
Elgin, . . .	2	1	...	...	...	1
Fife, . . .	8	14	11	8	14	8
Glasgow, . . .	8	7	4	9	3	16
Haddington, . . .	3	2	2	2	2	2
Inverness, . . .	19	11	17	23	24	18
Midlothian, . . .	...	...	...	...	15	19
Montrose, . . .	4	10	4	5	5	9
Perth Royal, . . .	2	...	1	2	...	...
Perth District, . . .	6	7	12	7	7	10
Roxburgh, . . .	5	12	28	11	17	10
Stirling, . . .	16	6	12	17	15	12
Bothwell, . . .	1	2	...	...	3	1
Garngad, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gilmer, . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hallcross, . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...
Melville, . . .	...	1	2	...	...	...
Newbigging, . . .	...	...	2	1	...	...
Saughtonhall, . . .	2	1	1	3	3	...
Westermains, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbey, . . .	3	1	3	3	5	6
Barony, Barnhill, . . .	1	3	1	3	1	...
Burgh, Paisley, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow, . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...
Govan, . . .	1	3	3	4	2	1
Greenock, . . .	...	...	1	3	1	...
Riccartsbar, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7
Woodilee, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	21
Aberdeen, . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
Buchan, . . .	2	1	2	...	...	...
Cunningham, . . .	...	...	1	3	...	3
Dumbarton, . . .	1	...	3	2	...	1
Dundee, . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...
Edinburgh, . . .	...	1	5	...	...	...
Hamilton, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1
Inveresk, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine, . . .	1	...	1	2	1	...
South Leith, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	3
Linlithgow, . . .	2	1	...	3	...	...
Old Machar, . . .	1	1	1	2	3	1
Perth, . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...
Wigton, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1
	167	170	208	247	257	272

TABLE XI., showing the Number of Changes that took place among

ASYLUMS.	CHANGES																	
	Left						Discharged											
	Voluntarily.	On account of Ill-health.	Absconded.	Drunkness.	Insubordination—Disobedience.	Absence without Leave.	Incompetency—Unsuitableness.	Carelessness—Neglect of Duty.	Til-treatment of Patients—Complaints of Patients.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Argyll District Asylum, . . .	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ayr District Asylum, . . .	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff District Asylum, . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Damfries Royal Asylum,— Crichton Institution, . . .	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	9	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	14	22	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
8. Elgin District Asylum, . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . .	9	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	22	15	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
11. Haddington District Asylum, . . .	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Inverness District Asylum, . . .	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
13. Midlothian District Asylum, . . .	3	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	4	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	3	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Perth District Asylum, . . .	9	11	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	6	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Stirling District Asylum, . . .	12	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Bothwell Private Asylum, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Melville House do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Saughtonhall do.	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Westermains do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Whitehouse do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Baldovan Institution,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Larbert do. . . . .	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Barnhill do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Glasgow do.	5	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Govan do.	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
30. Greenock do.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Paisley do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Paisley do. (Riccarton), . . .	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Woodilee do.	8	7	1	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
34. Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Buchan do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Cunningham do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Dumbarton do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Dundee do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Edinburgh do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Hamilton do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Inveresk do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Kincardine do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Leith (South) do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Liff and Benzie do.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Linlithgow do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Old Machar do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
47. Perth do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Wigtown do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	156	166	5	12	2	3	21	1	7	10	14	2	16	20	...	4	11	3

Attendants in Establishments during the Year 1876.

during the year 1876.														TOTAL CHANGES.		ASYLUMS.
on account of																
Dishonesty.		Undue Intimacy with opposite sex.		Not Re-engaged— Services not re- quired.		Intimation received of previous dis- missal from another Asylum.		Cause not stated.		Died.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum.	
...	7	3	2. Argyll District Asylum.		
...	6	1	3. Ayr District Asylum.		
...	2	1	4. Banff District Asylum.		
...	5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,— Crichton Institution.		
...	1	...	6	8	5	Southern Counties Asylum.		
...	15	5	6. Dundee Royal Asylum.		
...	1	...	21	32	9	7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum.		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8. Elgin District Asylum.		
...	10	12	9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.		
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	23	23	10. Glasgow Royal Asylum.	
...	1	4	11. Haddington District Asylum.		
...	8	8	12. Inverness District Asylum.		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	13. Midlothian District Asylum.	
...	5	4	14. Montrose Royal Asylum.		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15. Perth Royal Asylum.	
...	10	14	16. Perth District Asylum.		
...	6	13	17. Roxburgh District Asylum.		
...	14	11	18. Stirling District Asylum.		
...	1	1	19. Bothwell Private Asylum.		
...	20. Melville House do.		
...	9	1	21. Saughtonhall do.		
...	22. Westermains do.		
...	1	...	23. Whitehouse do.		
...	1	24. Baldovan Institution.		
...	6	25. Larbert do.		
...	2	...	26. Abbey Parochial Asylum.		
...	4	27. Barnhill do.		
...	7	11	28. Glasgow do.		
...	13	6	29. Govan do.		
...	1	3	30. Greenock do.		
...	1	31. Paisley do.		
...	8	1	32. Paisley do. (Riccartonbar.)		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	33. Woodilee do.	
...	1	1	34. Aberdeen Poorhouse.		
...	1	35. Buchan do.		
...	2	...	36. Cunningham do.		
...	2	...	37. Dumbarton do.		
...	1	38. Dundee do.		
...	1	39. Edinburgh do.		
...	1	...	40. Hamilton do.		
...	41. Inveresk do.		
...	42. Kincardine do.		
...	43. Leith (South) do.		
...	2	2	44. Liff and Benvie do.		
...	1	45. Linlithgow do.		
...	2	...	46. Old Machar do.		
...	47. Perth do.		
...	48. Wigtown do.		
1	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	237	230	TOTALS.	

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, *June 7 and 8, 1876.*

The present population consists of 211 men and 271 women, or 482 in all. Appendix
The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as E.
follows :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.	Commis- sioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	19	17	21	35	92	Royal and District Asylums. Aberdeen Asylum.
Discharges,	10	16	21	22	69	
Deaths,	1	2	7	7	17	

Of the patients discharged 45 were cured and 14 transferred to other estab-
lishments.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains a large number of entries, all referring to the use of seclusion as a means of medical treatment. Aberdeen

Five accidents are recorded, one of them having a fatal termination.

An excellent dinner was served to the patients during the visit. It consisted of pea-soup, bread, potatoes, fried haddock, stewed rhubarb and milk.

The extension of the west wing is in progress. When it is completed the Asylum will be able to receive 50 additional male patients, but the chief result of the extension will be the relief of the overcrowding of the existing buildings, in which it will then be possible to make important structural changes.

The overcrowding of the Asylum was never more apparent than at this visit. The free access to the airing-courts reduces the crowd in the day rooms. Were it not for that, the excitement and noise in some of them would be very great. The liberal dietary also promotes comfortable feelings and contentment. The difficulties of management, however, are great, and are only overcome by such a close and constant attention to duty on the part of the physician as few in his position would be able to render.

There are 13 ladies and 22 gentlemen at Elmhill, which was in its usual good order, and which still contains unoccupied accommodation for private patients of an excellent character.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, *Sept. 30, 1876.*

The inmates at this date are 206 males and 276 females, of whom 23 males and 17 females reside in Elmhill.

The following are the changes which have occurred since the visit of 8th June :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	22	14	14	56
Discharges,	8	9	14	19	50
Deaths,	2	1	3	1	7

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

These figures show the total number resident to be nearly the same as at last visit. The high proportion of private admissions is noteworthy. Of the discharges 31 were recoveries, 4 transfers to other Asylums, 4 removals to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 10 removals to private dwellings, and 1 was an escape. In this last case the patient committed some misdemeanour, fell into the hands of the police, and is to be tried at the Circuit Court. Of the 7 deaths, 4 were admitted in 1876. The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, and general paralysis, suicide, ascites, exhaustion, and heart disease in one case each. The house is at present suffering under the inconveniences arising from the extension of the buildings which is at present in progress. The result is a greater overcrowding than ever on the male side, the occupation of the chapel for the accommodation of the patients, and the resort to other temporary expedients to carry on the business of the establishment. It is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation in the spring of next year. In the meantime many wished-for improvements in structure and furniture must remain in abeyance.

Making allowance for the disturbing influence of the building operations, the condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, although the desirability of remodelling the furniture of the older portions and extending the sources of occupation cannot well be passed without comment. It is however acknowledged that this is not the time to press for improvements in these respects.

The physical wants of the patients continue to be supplied in a very full and satisfactory manner, the result being seen in a favourable sanitary condition and in a low mortality. The use of seclusion is more largely employed for calming excitement than in most similar institutions. As a rule the Register records from two to five cases as daily in seclusion, the greater proportion being women; and in connection with these facts it may be noted that comparatively few of the females take exercise beyond the airing-courts. On an average the numbers industrially employed are about 90 men and 108 women.

The modern parts of the Old Asylum present a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the accommodation provided at Elmhill is of a model character.

The various registers are kept with much care. The changes among the attendants since last visit have not been numerous. This is one of the few houses which continue to make six-monthly engagements, and accordingly the chief changes are at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas.

In all essential respects the condition of the establishment bears ample testimony to the zeal, ability, and assiduity with which Dr. Jamieson directs the management of the institution under the pressure of many difficulties.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *March 25, 1876.*Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

The patients at this date are 130 males and 114 females, in addition to whom there are two voluntary male inmates.

The following are the changes in the Registers since the visit of 26th August:—

	M.	F.	Total
Admissions,	26	24	50
Discharges,	38	21	59
Deaths,	11	3	14

These figures show a considerable reduction in the numbers resident, owing mainly to the removal of patients chargeable to the Barony parish, and partly to the larger mortality. Of the present inmates 12 males and 10 females are private, and 10 males and 31 females are out-county paupers, leaving 110 males and 73 females chargeable to the district.

Of the patients discharged, 18 had recovered, 31 were transferred to the new Barony Asylum, and 10 were removed by minutes of parochial boards and by relatives, or were struck off the registers on the expiry of a period of probation.

The mortality has been principally among the patients recently admitted, 12 of the fatal cases having entered in 1876, '75 and '74, leaving only 2 who had been resident more than two years. Three of the deaths were due to phthisis, and various forms of degeneration accounted for most of the others; but one was the result of injuries received before admission, and another was caused by suicide. Inquiries regarding these two last were made by the Board at the time of their occurrence.

The low mortality among the old standing cases affords satisfactory evidence of the favourable conditions in which the patients are placed, but the increasing numbers of the old and frail render it extremely desirable that special night attendants should be appointed to maintain constant supervision over them. The necessity for administering food or cordials, for raising them during the night, for replacing the bed-coverings, for soothing them with comforting words, and for protecting them against themselves, makes it a duty, in an establishment which is specially instituted for the care and treatment of the insane, to meet these wants in the most approved manner. The patients in bed were only 1 male and 1 female, but the numbers of the infirm on each side are so great that the accommodation afforded by the sick-wards is scarcely adequate for the demands made upon it. But with the removal of the out-county patients, which will soon take place, some relief may in this respect be looked for.

The whole of the house was in excellent order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort of the most pleasant kind. The varnishing of the floors is still being extended, and will, it is expected, before long be applied in every room. Additions continue to be made to the furniture, and the papering of the single rooms is being gradually completed. Effect has been given to the recommendations made in last report for the improvement of the bleaching-green, and the removal of the walls of the old airing-court, and in other matters a desire is everywhere manifest not only to maintain, but to extend the reputation which the Asylum has acquired for careful and enlightened management.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and tidy in person. The meals are served in a very orderly manner, and the food, which was examined both on the table and in the larder and stores, was of excellent quality.

Much attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of both sexes, and the benefits which flow from the possession of the farm cannot in this respect be overestimated. There can be little doubt that the perfect tranquillity which was everywhere prevalent, the entire disuse of seclusion, the complete absence of strong dresses or of any special contrivance for fastening dresses, must be in a great measure ascribed to the varied occupations and exercise which the possession of the farm affords the means of supplying. In a smaller degree the comfortable surroundings of the patients must undoubtedly conduce to the same end. In several Asylums the experiment has been beneficially tried of lessening the restrictions on liberty by furnishing many of the doors with locks having ordinary handles, and it is suggested that a trial should be given to this system, and if found to answer that it should be generally extended.

The changes among the unmarried attendants continue to be numerous, but the provision of cottages for the families of the married attendants is found very efficacious in securing the permanent services of good men. Two more cottages are at present being erected, and these will be occupied by attendants who have at present houses in the village. The cost of their erection will be defrayed by the profits made from the private patients.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be good policy to afford Dr. Cameron the benefits of a medical assistant. The duties of the position of superintendent are so onerous, and the means of relaxation from local position so restricted, that the permanently efficient discharge of his duties must in a considerable degree depend upon his being placed in favourable circumstances, and upon his being able to take the relief of a holiday with an easy mind.

The various registers are carefully kept. Altogether the condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

Appendix
F.Commissioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

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Appendix
E.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st and 22d September 1876.

The following statement shows the number and constitution of the present population of the Asylum:—

		M.	F.	Total.
Commissioners' Entries.	Paupers Chargeable to Argyll,	100	88	188
	„ „ Bute,	16	20	36
	„ „ Parishes out of the District,	5	9	14
Royal and District Asylums.	Private Patients—Certified	14	8	22
	„ Voluntary	1	0	1
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.	Total,	136	125	261

Since the date of last visit there have been 61 admissions, 62 discharges, and 11 deaths. The admissions include 13 private patients, one being a voluntary inmate. The discharges include a large number of transfers to other Asylums. The mortality continues to be low. During the last three years it has not exceeded 7 per cent. The existing state of health is very good. The case-books are carefully kept, and the *post mortem* examinations are numerous. All the patients are weighed from time to time, and any falling off in the weight of a patient is reported, and serves to direct attention to the state of the health. The average weight of the men at the last weighing was 10 stone 4 lb., and of the women 9 stone 1 lb.

Five accidents are recorded, all of them being of a trifling character except one, a case of suicide, which was carefully inquired into by the Procurator Fiscal. There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and no patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

Few changes have taken place in the staff of attendants and servants.

The number of men and women on parole has considerably increased. There are at present 39 men and 38 women who take exercise, unaccompanied by an attendant, in the general grounds, which are not surrounded by any fence. The doors of many of the rooms have been supplied with ordinary locks with handles. Only five escapes occurred last year, and in every instance the patient was soon found and brought back.

The supply of milk is generally abundant, though it occasionally falls somewhat below what is desirable. Vegetables are always plentiful and of good quality. The dietary is liberal, and the food is carefully cooked and neatly served. The consumption of stimulants is small, and in very few cases is the use of narcotics found necessary.

A large amount of useful work is done by the patients both within and out of doors—102 men and 109 women being profitably employed, leaving only 34 men and 16 women not employed, either as the result of their bodily or of their mental state. A column has been introduced into the Daily Register showing the number idle, as well as the number employed; and to the patients who make up the numbers in the first column attention is from time to time directed with the view of ascertaining whether the grounds for their appearing in it are sufficient and proper. On the other hand all of those who work pass each day in review before the Medical Superintendent, so that any one unfit to work from sickness or infirmity may be withdrawn. The kinds of work in which the patients engage are very varied, and as far as possible are of a nature to beget an interest in what is being done. On the female side all the wards are work rooms, and the amount of sewing, knitting, and spinning done by the patients is large.

At the same time the amusement of the patients is not neglected. There are two dances every week, in addition to the balls and entertainments of special occasions.

About fifty wooden bedsteads have taken the place of those of iron; new and more ornate gasaliers have been introduced into some of the day-rooms; the guards have been removed from the fires; an addition has been made to the number of clocks; twenty-six single rooms have been papered and painted and tastefully and comfortably furnished; additions have been made to the carpeting, and many of the floors have been varnished; and in various other things changes were observed, the object of which was not only to maintain but to increase the cheerful, comfortable, and home-like aspect of the house.

The grounds generally were in excellent order. The changes made at the back of the Asylum are of a most satisfactory character. It is proposed to lay out the grounds between the Asylum and the garden in terraces; to finish the yards at the front and back of the carpenter's shop; to shut off the court in front of the blacksmith's shop; and to make some other changes of less extent. It is hoped that it will be found possible during the coming winter, to overtake this work, which will add greatly to the amenity of the Institution.

A large amount of work has been done at the farm, which appears to be successfully managed and in a prosperous condition.

In consequence of the removal of patients to the new asylums at Woodilee and Riccartbar, there is now some vacant accommodation. On the male side there are 11 empty beds, and on the female 8.

Many of the women wear short bed-gowns, but night-shirts are not in use among the men. It would be well, however, if all patients wore a special night-dress, instead of the shifts or shirts which they have worn through the day.

An assistant medical officer has recently been appointed and has already entered on the discharge of his duties.

The books and registers were in excellent order.

It is scarcely necessary to say, in concluding this report, that the impression left by the visit was of a very pleasing character.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *January 22d, 1876.*

The patients resident at the visit of 13th August were 91 men and 138 women. The numbers are now 103 men and 137 women; but relief has in the meantime been afforded to the over-crowding on the female side, by converting the upper floor of the administration block into accommodation for patients, and by placing beds for the attendants in the rooms which they formerly used only during the day. In this way room has been provided for 25 additional beds, namely, for 19 by the first method, and for 6 by the second. It is not likely, however, that these arrangements will long suffice to meet the demands for admission, unless means can be adopted to bring inspectors of poor to take more interest in the removal of chronic cases, for whose proper care and treatment the appliances of an Asylum are in no way required.

The following are the changes which have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	24	23	47
Discharges,	11	22	33
Deaths,	2	3	5

Ten of the admissions were re-admissions, and of the males 5 were private cases. Of the discharges, 26 were recoveries, 4 were removals by Parochial Boards, 2 were transfers, and 1 the removal of a soldier by authority of the War Office, first to Ayr Infirmary, and afterwards to Netley Hospital. The causes of death were decay in two cases, and cardiac disease, consumption, and carbuncle in 1 case each. The mortality has been low, and the general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been very satisfactory.

In both male and female departments perfect tranquillity prevailed. The patients were comfortably clothed and clean in person and dress; but pocket handkerchiefs should be more freely supplied.

The bedding was sufficient in quantity, and in good condition, with this exception that many of the mattresses stand in need of being refilled. This is being gradually done, but unless some additional hair be added to each mattress during the process, the necessity for repeating the operation will speedily return. It is a pity that there are not more suitable places for teasing the hair than the bath-rooms.

The food is of good quality, abundant in quantity, well cooked, and comfortably served.

Night attendance continues to give very satisfactory results; the wants of

Appendix
E.
Commissioners'
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.
Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Ayr
District
Asylum.

the sick are carefully attended to, and the number of wet beds is kept from often exceeding two or three on each side.

The house presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and was throughout in good order. Although entirely dependent on open fire-places for warmth, the temperature is reported as genial, with the exception perhaps of the hall, which serves as the female work-room, during the earlier hours of the day. Considerable additions have been made to the valances and other means of decoration, but the upper corridors still remain unpapered. It is desirable that this omission be remedied.

It was found with much regret, that Miss Roy, the matron, was absent from her duties on account of ill-health. As she has proved herself a very valuable servant of the Institution, it is very desirable that her leave of absence should be such as will give her full time to recruit her strength; and it would be but a fitting recognition of her services, if, in addition to the continuance of her salary during her absence, an allowance were made for her travelling and other expenses.

The changes among the attendants are moderate in number. There have been no escapes, and no accidents.

It was learned with satisfaction that it is intended to increase very considerably the number of locks with ordinary handles. Experience shows that the limitation, to the utmost possible degree, of restrictions on liberty powerfully conduces to contentment; and the satisfactory results which have been obtained in this Asylum are due in a great measure to the large extent to which the condition of the patients has been assimilated to that of a sane community. Hence the rarity of the use of restraint or seclusion. At the present time no strong dresses are in use.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are stated to be about 60 men and 120 women.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th September 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 105 men and 138 women. These numbers do not include 1 woman absent on pass, and 2 men and 4 women absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 71 admissions, 48 discharges, and 13 deaths. Two of the patients admitted were not paupers. Thirty of those discharged were recovered, and ten were transferred to other Institutions. The mortality has been somewhat higher than usual, and more than 50 per cent. of the deaths were caused by phthisis.

No accident is recorded. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 53 entries, referring to 3 patients, who were either violent and destructive, or showed a desire to injure themselves.

Seven attendants have left, all voluntarily.

Both on the part of officers and patients, complaints as to the want of vegetables were numerous and strong. On inquiry these appeared to be well founded. That this should be the case is matter of regret, as the Asylum possesses land sufficient to yield an abundant supply of this important and health-giving element in the dietary of an Asylum. The land is not of good quality, nor is it easy of cultivation, but the difficulties thus presented should be overcome, and a great effort should be made so to deal with the land as to maintain a constant and plentiful supply of vegetables.

Several dormitories are about to be repapered: if the corridors were oil-painted, it is believed it would ultimately prove an economy, especially if part of the work were done by patients and attendants. This could easily be accomplished by adding to the number of tradesmen at present in the service of the Institution, a painter, who would find among the patients persons whom he could train to give him assistance.

It would add greatly to the cheerfulness of the Asylum if clocks were more abundant. The work-room for the women should be supplied with two or three dozens of comfortable chairs, and the windows would be much improved by valances.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order, and the patients were clean in their persons and comfortably clothed. They are evidently treated

with much kindness and consideration, and many of them enjoy a large amount of freedom. Excursions are frequent. At the time of the visit, more than one party was preparing to visit the races. A trip to Loch Lomond, and another to Edinburgh at the time of the Queen's visit, were much spoken of, and had evidently afforded great pleasure.

The state of the Asylum generally, and the condition of the patients, were very satisfactory, and reflected credit on the management.

Appendix
E.

Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th June 1876.

There are 50 men and 53 women at present in the Asylum.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	1	5	11	19
Discharges,	2	0	3	10	15
Deaths,	0	0	0	2	2

The mortality has been low ; since August 1873 the whole number of deaths is only 10, the average population being nearly 100.

Eleven of the 15 patients discharged had recovered.

No accident is recorded, and there is only one entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Few changes continue to take place among the attendants.

No patient wears any special contrivance of dress, and no such thing as a strait-jacket or any other means of mechanical restraint exists in the establishment.

On an average there are 2 wet beds on each side of the house every night.

Many of the doors of the single rooms are now furnished with ordinary locks and handles.

A large amount of liberty continues to be accorded to the patients. Many of them indeed are trusted to an extent which is very unusual, and their usefulness is thus greatly increased. Twelve men rise about 5 o'clock every morning, and go to the farm-steading unaccompanied by an attendant.

All the ploughing continues to be done by the patients, and there is only one paid farm servant.

Every male patient in the house and 40 of the 52 females joined in the last large annual picnic excursion.

The farm is still reported to yield a considerable profit, and to this is attributed the fact that the rate charged for the patients is so low (£23). The farming operations are conducted in a way which interests the patients, and affords a great variety of useful out-door occupations.

It is believed that the extent of land might be still further increased with advantage to the institution, and it is recommended that the park of about twenty acres, immediately in front of the Asylum on the farm of Dallachie, should be rented whenever the opportunity occurs. This is all the more desirable from the fact that the water-pipes of the Asylum pass through it, and that it lies in very close proximity to the buildings.

The condition of the wards and patients, and the general management of the Asylum continue to deserve the favourable things which have been said of them in former reports.

The books and register were found as usual in good order.

BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, October 18th, 1876.

The patients resident at this date are 45 men and 53 women. The following changes have occurred since the visit of 9th June :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	5	6	11
Discharges,	8	3	11
Deaths,	2	2	4

Of the patients discharged 5 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries,Royal and
District
Asylums.Banffshire
District
Asylum.

Establishments 1 was found not to have been insane, and 2 were taken home. Of the fatal cases 1 was admitted in 1874, and 3 were admitted in 1875. The causes of death are registered as nervous exhaustion, melancholic exhaustion, consumption, and inflammation of the brain, at the respective ages of 52, 50, 33, and 49.

The house was in excellent order. The wards are fully and comfortably furnished, and the objects of decoration numerous and varied. Much attention is given to the comfort of the attendants. Their rooms are furnished with wardrobes or chests of drawers. Altogether the general character of the accommodation was exceedingly satisfactory.

The bedding was throughout in good condition, and ample in quantity. Two pillows are supplied to each bed—one of hair and one of feathers. The day-clothing was also in a satisfactory state. Each patient has an every-day and a Sunday suit. Good bodily health prevails in both divisions. No one was in bed from sickness.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no case of seclusion has occurred since last visit.

The modifications of the locks of the doors by which they are assimilated to those of ordinary dwellings, has been found to work satisfactorily, and few doors are ever locked either by day or night. At present one patient, recently admitted, is taking bromide of potassium, otherwise no sleeping draughts are given. About twelve of each sex are fully trusted on parole.

Industrial occupation continues to meet with much attention. Some thirty of the men work on the land, and a large number of the women are engaged in the work-room, laundry and kitchen. The whole work of the farm is carried on by the patients and attendants, and their occupations therefore are of a constantly varying description. About 100 acres are at present under cultivation, and it is proposed to acquire 30 additional acres. For two reasons it is desirable that this intention should be carried out. In the first place this additional land would be worked with the present horses, and in the second place, it would give full control over the springs or sources from which the house is supplied with water.

This last is a very important matter, for hitherto the water-supply has frequently proved uncertain and insufficient from the right of the Asylum being secondary to that of the farm in which the water rises and through which it flows.

The live stock at present includes 13 cows in milk, several calves, a number of fattening cattle, 56 sheep, a lot of pigs, a quantity of fowls, turkeys and ducks, two pairs of working horses, a pony and three colts. The milk daily supplied is about 20 gallons. During the summer, when milk is most plentiful, it is used in soup and in a variety of ways. The minimum allowance to those taking porridge is a pint at each meal.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner, the food being given in two distinct courses. The meal consisted of pea-soup, dumpling, and bread, all of excellent quality and in abundant quantity.

As a rule the meat raised on the farm is sold; but a good many sheep are slaughtered for home use, and also, in the colder season, some of the smaller cattle. At Christmas and on other occasions, the poultry yard is also laid under contribution.

Only one change has taken place among the attendants since last inspection. The small number of changes among them is ascribed to the consideration with which they are treated, and the degree in which their comfort is consulted.

It is desirable that the rules of the Asylum should be put in accordance with the existing system of management. They were drawn up originally on the basis of there being a resident medical officer, and are accordingly out of harmony with the present state of matters.

The various statutory registers are carefully kept, but the case-book and prescription-book have both fallen into abeyance since a resident medical officer was dispensed with. Arrangements should be made for keeping them again. Although no record is kept of the extra diet and medical comforts supplied, it is stated that whenever necessary they are given with a liberal hand.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, January 19, 1876. Appendix E.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The patients resident at this date are 99 gentlemen and 69 ladies; 9 of the former and 7 of the latter being voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since the visit of 29th July :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	13	10	23
Discharges,	5	6	11
Deaths,	3	2	5

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Several of the admissions took place on orders granted by the Sheriff on certificates of lunacy by medical practitioners resident in England. This practice is regarded by the legal advisers of the Crown as contrary to the true interpretation of the statutes; and it is not improbable that the question, whether patients admitted and detained on such authority are legally detained, will some day come up in a very inconvenient manner. Indeed it may very reasonably be doubted whether the patient last admitted on these forms is a lunatic. Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, and 4 were taken home still of unsound mind. Three of those who died were admitted in 1875. The causes of death were principally general decay and incurable organic disease.

No particular change has occurred in the nature of the accommodation since last visit. The house was in good order, and in many parts presented an appearance of much comfort. In other parts again, there is considerable room for improvement, by laying down matting, by a more ornamental style of painting, and by increasing the objects of interest. The provision for smokers is not in harmony with the habits of persons who have moved in good society.

The remarks formerly made upon the manner of serving the food and the appliances of the table are still applicable, but the food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and the general testimony of the patients was to the effect that this is the habitual state of matters.

The patients were entirely free from excitement. The register of seclusion and restraint contains, it is true, a good many entries of seclusion, but a large proportion of these refers to the patients who were merely in locked rooms, and whose isolation was requisite for medical reasons. The furnishing of the doors with ordinary locks with handles would obviate the necessity of recording such cases. In the female refractory galleries two patients were seen in strong dresses, and in the infirmary a lady was under restraint to prevent her injuring herself. She is of most determined suicidal propensities, and this precaution appears to be absolutely necessary for her safety.

Amusement and recreation continue to receive much attention. From the manner in which the register has been kept, it is difficult to say exactly to what extent patients have the liberty of going beyond the grounds on parole; but this privilege seems to be limited very much to voluntary inmates. Not above two or three patients are restricted to the airing-courts.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The following are the changes which have taken place in this house since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	3	11	17	34
Discharges,	6	4	5	8	23
Deaths,	1	0	3	6	10

These figures do not show any tendency towards an increase in the numbers resident, which are at present 170 males and 156 females, including 1 voluntary inmate of each sex. Of the patients discharged, 18 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another institution, and 4, all private, were placed in ordinary dwellings. The mortality has been moderate, and mainly from causes over which medicine exercises little control. It is stated that the general sanitary condi-

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tion of the inmates has been very satisfactory. At present only 1 male patient is confined to bed.

In various ways the accommodation has been improved, and the introduction of articles of interest and decoration is steadily going on. It is understood that the modification of the locks of many of the doors is under consideration, with the view of obviating the necessity of constantly locking and unlocking them. It is very desirable that more attention were given to aesthetics in the painting of the walls, by introducing stencilling, contrasts of colour, etc., and it is suggested that the refractory wards would be greatly improved by painting the woodwork in light colours, instead of continuing the present dark varnish.

The clothing and bedding were on the whole in a very satisfactory condition, and personal cleanliness meets with due attention. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female wards, and seclusion is of very rare occurrence. The food is abundant and of good quality, but the manner of serving it falls much short of what is attained in many other Asylums.

Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, which are now provided with verandahs for exercise in wet weather. Attached to each verandah is an enclosed space for pet animals.

Night care is very effectual in limiting the number of wet beds, which rarely exceed two or three; and the wants of the sick and infirm during the night appear to be properly seen to.

Industrial occupation continues to be extensively developed. Large numbers of the men are at work in the grounds, and it is understood that the financial results of the farm are satisfactory. The land recently purchased is not yet in possession.

In both houses a good many changes have taken place among the attendants, and several have been discharged for misconduct. The most serious accident recorded is the destruction of an eye, self-inflicted, by the suicidal patient above referred to as under restraint.

The registers are carefully kept, but it is again recommended that those required by the Statutes for recording admissions, discharges, and deaths, should be better adapted for permanent preservation. In many ways this may in time come to be a matter of importance.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 8th and 9th November 1876.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

There are 110 gentlemen and 70 ladies at present in this division of the Asylum. These numbers are exclusive of one gentleman absent on probation, and inclusive of 14 gentlemen and 4 ladies who are voluntary patients.

The changes which have occurred in the population since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	40	22	62
Discharges,	16	11	27
Deaths,	5	2	7

The admissions include 11 gentlemen and 3 ladies, and the discharges 4 gentlemen and 8 ladies, who are or were voluntary inmates.

The deaths include 1 lady who was a voluntary patient.

It is evident from these figures that the provision of the law for the admission of voluntary patients is largely acted on in this Asylum, and that the movement among male patients is great.

Of the patients discharged, 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies left the Institution as recovered.

All these figures relate to private patients, there being no pauper in this section of the Asylum.

Two serious accidents are recorded. One of these was an injury of the eye resulting in loss of sight, and the other a punctured wound involving perforation of the lung.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 111 entries. At the time

of the visit 4 ladies were found in dark seclusion, and 1 lady was wearing a strait-jacket. Appendix E.

In various important respects the cooking and serving of the food appear to have undergone still further improvement.

In the case of two of the grated balconies a portion has been partitioned off at each end, thus gaining a bath-room at one end, and an attendant's room or store-room at the other.

It would be greatly for the comfort of the patients if the stone flooring of the old low west gallery were covered with linoleum or matting.

The want of a comfortable smoking room for the gentlemen is still much felt.

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II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

There are 180 men and 158 women at present in this division of the Asylum. These numbers include 2 men who are voluntary inmates, and exclude 3 women and 2 men who are absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	28	34	62
Discharges,	11	24	35
Deaths,	6	8	14

The admissions do not include 1 voluntary male patient, and the discharges do not include 1 voluntary female patient.

Thirty of the 35 patients discharged left the Asylum as recovered.

Five accidents are recorded—fracture of the radius, fracture of the olecranon, fracture of the femur, fracture of two ribs, and a slight accident.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 65 entries, referring to 28 patients. There are only 5 instances of seclusion recorded. The shower-bath is occasionally used as a punishment or means of discipline. At the time of the visit 1 woman was found with a strait-jacket on, and 1 man occupying a locked box-bed.

Only one escape is recorded.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous, but not more so than usual.

The registers in this division of the Asylum were in good order, well kept, and written up to date. But it is very desirable that at least the chief registers should be replaced by books of a more durable character. This remark applies also to the registers of the Crichton Institution.

Both in the Crichton Institution and the Southern Counties Asylum the mortality has been low, and the actual state of health of the patients was good.

The condition of the wards in both sections of the Asylum as regards cleanliness and order was very satisfactory.

The clothing of the pauper patients was clean and comfortable.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 29th March 1876.

There are at present 115 men and 108 women in the Asylum, exclusive of 3 women who are absent on pass. Dundee Asylum.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 46 admissions, 22 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 5 were removed to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 4 to other Asylums.

Three accidents are recorded, none of a serious character. The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are still numerous, being 50 in all, referring to periods of seclusion varying from 4 hours to 4 days. The fits of excitement and violence, which necessitate this, would almost certainly be reduced in a less crowded and better planned, furnished, and situated Asylum, and an amelioration of the condition of the patients would thus be accomplished.

At some of the tables on the female side there is a decided improvement in the manner of serving the meals, and the clothing of the male patients is

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better than it was ; but in all essential respects the establishment is unchanged, and its pauper inmates continue to be less satisfactorily provided for, in so far as their well-being depends on the structure and situation of the Asylum, than the pauper inmates of any other Asylum in Scotland. It is very desirable, therefore, that the erection of the New Asylum should be proceeded with as quickly as possible. Before the size of the Asylum is finally resolved on, and the building commenced, the part which the institution will have to perform in supplying the Asylum accommodation of the district should be definitely ascertained and fixed. In no way could this be better done than by a division of the district into two, each with a separate Board. This Asylum would then act as the District Asylum of the one district, and the Montrose Asylum as the District Asylum of the other. There should be no difficulty in determining the two groups of parishes which could, most advantageously, constitute the two districts.

It is strongly recommended to the Directors to do what they can to bring about this arrangement, which would give precision to the function of the Asylum, and so secure its prosperity. Nothing tends to injure an Asylum more surely than uncertainty as to the amount of accommodation it may be called on to supply, and on the other hand, nothing is more helpful to good working and economy than a population which can be reckoned on as steady.

It is to be hoped that the Directors will give these views, and the recommendation which is founded on them, a careful consideration. It is clear that the present action of the Directors in this very important matter, may do good or harm in the future ; and therefore, nothing should be resolved on which has not been well considered. The arrangement which is here recommended, is not only one which commends itself as well calculated to attain its end, but it is one which experience has shown to work satisfactorily.

The books and registers of the Asylum were examined and were found in good order.

P.S.—The quality and cooking of the food continue to deserve praise, as does also the constancy of the supervision exercised over the establishment by Dr. Rorie. To these things no doubt the satisfactory results of treatment are largely due.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, *September 25th 1876.*

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 29th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Together.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	1	4	16	25	46
Discharges, . . .	3	5	11	19	38
Deaths, . . .	2	2	7	0	11

These figures do not show any present tendency towards an increase of numbers on the whole community ; but the females are now 114, as against 108 at last visit, and it may become necessary to make further temporary provision for their accommodation. The number of males is 109. The movement among the patients continues active, and the state of those admitted is described as being in many cases very wretched. Of those discharged, 25 had recovered, 6 were removed to lunatic wards of poor-houses, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, and 4 were otherwise disposed of. The mortality has been moderate, especially among the females, and the average age at death has been high : facts which bear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the wants of the patients are supplied. The registered causes of death were general paralysis in two cases, apoplexy and paralysis in 3, and various affections in the remaining 6. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the patients were mostly confined to the house ; but they were on the whole tranquil and free from excitement. Since last visit 85 entries of seclusion occur in the register, for periods varying from an hour or two to three or four days, and referring to 9 patients. For the purpose of trying the effect of light deprived of certain of its rays as a calmative agent, the windows of two or three of the single rooms have been fitted with stained glass of different

colours. In other respects little change is to be noted, except in the conversion of the old weavers' shop into additional accommodation for the females. Nor is it desirable to do more than keep the building in comfortable habitable condition, seeing that in some three years from this time, the new Asylum will, it is hoped, be in occupation.

In the manner of serving the food considerable improvement has been effected, as much perhaps as can be carried out in existing circumstances. The bedding was found throughout in good order, although the habits of many of the patients are uncleanly. At present two night nurses in each department wait on those who require their services. The state of the day clothing was generally satisfactory.

The various registers are very carefully kept, and all daily occurrences are noted in a day-book from which the case-book is posted up. The difficulty of obtaining and retaining the services of good attendants, has led here as elsewhere to a considerable increase of their pay. The policy of this Asylum is to employ married persons in this capacity, and the result is regarded as satisfactory; but it must be kept in mind that this policy can only be carried out when there are houses for the families of the attendants, and that the erection of cottages at the new Asylum will therefore probably be required.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 14th, 15th, and 16th March 1876.

The number of patients at present on the Asylum registers is as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House,	41	39	80
In West do.,	309	338	647
On Pass,	1	1	2
On Probation,	3	1	4
	<hr/> 354	<hr/> 379	<hr/> 733

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	25	11	31	28	95
Discharges,	8	14	22	29	73
„ Recovered,	7	8	18	22	55
Deaths,	6	2	4	9	21

Three voluntary patients are included in the admissions, and one is included in the discharges.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 3 men and 6 women were transferred to other Asylums, leaving no fewer than 27 men and 37 women who were transferred to private care.

The mortality has not been high, and the existing health condition is good. Phthisis appears of late to have been less frequently a cause of death than it was formerly. In nearly every case of death a *post-mortem* examination has been made.

There are only 4 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion. They refer to the seclusion of 4 patients for periods varying from 5 to 6 hours.

Five accidents are recorded. Three of them were trifling. Two were burns of some severity. No patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

The number of patients usefully employed is considerably increased. This is as apparent among the women as among the men. As regards the outdoor workers, there is not only an increase of their number, but they show a greater interest and activity in their occupations.

In consequence of the extensive structural changes which the Asylum is undergoing, it has been for nearly six months practically without walled airing-courts. This has not led to any increase in the number of escapes or accidents, nor has it rendered the management more difficult. There is less lounging, but there is no reduction in the amount of active open-air exercise.

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Appendix - Visitors to patients are very numerous, and interviews are nearly always allowed.
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Many patients are on parole both beyond and in the grounds. Absences from the Asylum on pass for periods of more than one day are frequent. During 1875, 64 patients were thus allowed to visit their friends, and the whole number of days of absence was 923, or about a fortnight each. This is exclusive of the summer change to North Berwick, in which 31 patients participated—the average stay of each patient being five weeks.

Unusual quiet and contentment prevailed among the patients, and scarcely any complaints were made.

Enough has now been done in carrying out the structural changes to make it possible to realise the thoroughness of their character and to see how much they will add to the wellbeing of the patients, and the efficiency of the Institution as an hospital for the care and treatment of the insane.

It is not so well known as it should be, that in this asylum there are not a few unfortunate persons belonging to the educated classes, who are either actually paupers or pay a pauper rate of board, but who are treated as private patients and are brought into association with those in their own rank of life. It would be difficult to overestimate the beneficence of this arrangement, and it is to be wished that the charitable public would place the directors in a position to extend the advantage of it to a larger number.

In the treatment and management of the patients many things were seen, which indicated that the condition of each patient had been carefully and minutely studied both by the physician and the assistant physicians.

The books and registers were as usual found in excellent order.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *November 15, 1876.*

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 16th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	39	43	80	89	251
Discharges, . . .	28	20	59	58	165
Deaths, . . .	11	15	14	18	58

These figures show an increase of 32 in the numbers on the registers. Of voluntary inmates, there have been 1 admission and 4 discharges. Of the numbers at present on the registers, 87 are resident in the East Division, and 661 in the West Division ; 1 is absent on pass ; 2 have escaped ; and 11 are absent on probation.

Of those discharged, 114 had recovered, 39 were relieved, and 12 were not improved. Of the non-recovered, 24 were transferred to other institutions.

Of the 58 patients who died, 45 were admitted in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and the rest in earlier years. The main causes of death were consumption and chronic affections of the nervous centres ; the former accounting for 8, and the latter for 29 of the fatal cases.

The transition state in which the establishment was found at the last three visits still continues, but in the East Division, the new wings in the rear of the original buildings have been completed, and are being taken into occupation. The accommodation they furnish is of a most comfortable description, and will afford the means of conducting the treatment of the patients in a much more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been possible. The furniture and fittings are such as are seen in the best appointed private dwellings, and nothing presents itself which could be set down as characteristic of an Asylum. In the main building many improvements have been already effected, and others are in process of being carried out. The old airing-courts are being converted into open flower-gardens, and altogether the establishment, both within and without, is being brought into accordance with the most advanced views of the day.

In the West Division considerable progress has been made in the radical changes which have been there undertaken, and the result is exceedingly satisfactory. But the full advantage of them will not appear until the new

dining-hall has been taken into occupation, and until the disturbing influence of extensive operations in wards all having their full complement of patients, comes to an end. Making due allowance for the confusion which is thus necessarily produced, the condition of the establishment must be regarded as very satisfactory. No patient was found in seclusion, and from the registers it appears that only on 7 occasions, and in the case of 4 individuals, has seclusion been had recourse to since last inspection. In one case restraint by the polka has been occasionally required. Owing to the inclement state of the weather, exercise out of doors has recently been much restricted, and on this account some of the females were inclined to be noisy. A large proportion of them, however, was industrially employed, and the arrangements recently made for the classification of the female patients are regarded as giving very satisfactory results. The recent cases are thereby brought under more constant and more efficient observation; and from being at once associated with industrial patients, they are more readily led to engage in work than when they were less concentrated. Altogether 214 female patients are registered as industrially employed. Of the men, 238 are workers; and of these 163 are gardeners and labourers, and about 30 artisans. The new workshops for the tailors and shoemakers are large, well lighted, and well ventilated.

In connection with the structural alterations, the walls of several of the airing-courts have been taken down, and extended exercise in the general grounds is now the rule. So far from any evil effects having been experienced from the want of airing-courts, their abolition is regarded as having had a very beneficial influence on the community. Liberty on parole is extensively granted, and many patients are allowed to be absent for several days "on pass." During the summer a house was rented by the sea-side, and in this way 13 males and 24 females had the benefit of change for an average period each of 33 days. These details are given as indicating the spirit in which the establishment is conducted.

The bedding and day clothing were in a satisfactory state, and the use of hair mattresses will soon be universal, except for the patients who are habitually wet. The number of broken-down decayed cases is at present unusually large, partly from the progress of age and disease in those patients who have been long resident, and partly from the increasing practice of making the Asylum a receptacle for old persons who from irritability or the decay of their faculties have become troublesome at home.

The various registers are neatly and carefully kept. Altogether the impressions produced by the visit were very gratifying, and the future of the establishment is regarded with confidence.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th and 10th June 1876.

There are at present 42 men and 36 women in the Asylum, or 78 in all.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	5	8	9	26
Discharges, . . .	3	5	2	4	14
Deaths,	0	0	1	1	2

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only 1 slight accident is recorded.

The mortality has not been high; but taking the whole period since August 1873, the death-rate has been twice as great in this Asylum as in the neighbouring one at Banff. It is never easy to assign a single and definite reason for a fact of this kind, which is generally the outcome of a combination of causes; but whatever its explanation may be, the fact should secure a careful consideration of the opinion which has been often expressed, that of late years there has been an unwise effort at saving in the management of the Asylum, and that all the appliances of the Institution have not been turned fully to account in the treatment of the patients. All the more clearly does this greater mortality deserve attention from the additional fact that, during the

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last 12 or 18 months there has prevailed among the inmates a large amount of sickness, which has not been fatal. During the warm months of last year, and again in the present year, this sickness has taken the form of diarrhœa and dysentery. Indeed the whole state of health of the patients is lower than it used to be, and they are less contented. The prevalence of diarrhœa is perhaps correctly attributed to the scarcity of water, which is now so great as urgently to demand a remedy. The Water Company, or Police Commissioners, or both, may possibly have failed to do all that was in their power in order to secure a sufficient water supply; but nothing on their part can relieve the District Board of their responsibilities in the matter, and it is accordingly recommended that a horse and cart be at once engaged to carry water to the Asylum from the best available source, and that part of it be placed in the higher cistern, so that the water-closets and sinks of the upper story may be regularly flushed and the proper working of the traps secured. It is impossible to regard the action of the District Board in this matter as an expression of indifference about the wellbeing of the patients. It is more probable that it has resulted from a desire to avoid the expenditure of money, which it was hoped would after a short time be unnecessary. Considerations of this kind were all the more likely to have weight from the fact that some time ago the financial position of the Asylum was not good. Since Mr. Cameron's appointment, however, as clerk and treasurer, its position has become quite satisfactory.

These remarks must not be understood as conveying any disapproval of a spirit of economy in the management of an Asylum. There is undoubtedly an economy which is not parsimony; but, on the other hand, there is as undoubtedly a parsimony which is not economy. For instance, there may appear to be a present saving in the purchase of cheap cotton for pillow-cases, and cheap wincey for gowns, but such purchases lead in the long-run to the reverse of a saving, and do not prove economical. No management of an Asylum is so expensive as that which fails in completely attaining its end—the efficient treatment of the curable among the inmates, and the provision of all reasonable comforts for the incurable. This failure, however, it is feared, has been brought about to some extent by that change of management in this Asylum, which has been repeatedly alluded to in the late reports of the Commissioners. The physical and mental condition of the patients is certainly less satisfactory than it used to be, and it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support fell on a Morayshire parish.

The supply of milk is insufficient, and it is strongly recommended that the number of cows be considerably increased. Nothing, it is believed, will tend to raise the health condition of the inmates more quickly and certainly than a liberal use of unskimmed milk as an article of food.

At the same time nothing is more likely to reduce the consumption of stimulants.

It is further recommended that some such modification of the farming operations be introduced as will make the out-door occupations more varied and more calculated to interest those who engage in them.

The occasional use of bread baked in loaves instead of rolls would, it is believed, prove beneficial.

The recommendation that many of the doors should be furnished with locks having handles, and admitting of ingress and egress without using a key, is repeated. Experience shows that this can be safely done, and that it increases the contentment of trustworthy patients.

In consequence of the scarcity of water, and as one of its many evil effects, the blankets have not as yet been washed. It is suggested that they should be sent to some washing establishment at a distance.

The walls of the staircases and corridors should be oil painted—a piece of work which to a large extent could be done by the patients and the attendants.

The roof of the cottage is still defective. If the patients occupy it in winter, the frames of the windows should be tightened.

Since the last visit many new pictures and ornaments have been placed in the wards, the tables have been covered with oil-cloth, earthenware spittoons have been placed in the male day-rooms, new waxcloth has been laid down in

the passages and water-closets, four of the galleries and their appendages have been repapered, the seats or benches in the day-rooms have been recovered, all the hair mattresses have been retested and made up, new chairs have been placed in the dormitories, carpeting has been supplied to most of the sleeping rooms, and the cottage has been overhauled. These and many other desirable changes were observed. The fact, however, that so many things in the direction of additions to the furniture and comfort of the house have been done since last visit indicates that there may previously have been some neglect.

The house was as usual scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and all the duties of the superintendent appear to be discharged in a conscientious and efficient manner.

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ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October 19, 1876.*

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 9th June :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	7	3	10
Discharges,	10	2	12
Deaths,	1	1	2

Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, 2 were taken home, and 1 escaped. This last patient is supposed to be concealed by his friends. He was removed from the Asylum in April 1875, ostensibly for the purpose of accompanying his brother to New Zealand; but he seems to have been sent out alone, and having been found incapable of taking care of himself, to have been sent back in the same ship. He was replaced in the Asylum in March 1876.

Both of the patients who died were admitted in 1876. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion in the one case at the age of 36, and as inflammation of the bowels in the other at the age of 51.

The numbers at present resident are 40 men and 34 women; and 1 woman is absent on probation. Of the residents, 8 men and 5 women are regarded as curable, 6 men and 5 women are classified as idiots, 3 men and 1 woman as epileptics, and 2 men and 3 women as of wet or dirty habits.

The house was clean and in all respects in good order. Various and considerable additions have been made to the furniture since the last visit of the reporter, and it was stated that it is intended to proceed as speedily as possible with such papering and painting as is required. A good many new coverlets have been supplied, the material for the pillow-cases has been improved, and the trough bottoms of the bedsteads for wet patients have been done away with. A second pillow to each bed is still a desideratum; the single pillow at present in use affording but very imperfect support to the head. The wards were free from all unpleasant smells.

The storage for water has been increased by the provision of a new cistern capable of containing 1000 gallons, and there has for some time been no occasion to complain of any deficiency in the supply. The baths, which from long disuse had got out of repair, have been put in order, and the patients are now bathed regularly once a fortnight.

The day clothing of both sexes was clean and tidy; a full suit of male clothing was found to weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and of female clothing $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb., against $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. as at reporter's last visit.

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that in the Inverness Asylum the male clothing was found to weigh $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the female clothing from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., according to the degree in which it had been worn. It must, however, be kept in view that the question of the adequacy or inadequacy of the clothing is subject to many contingencies, more being required in one locality than another, more in one house than another, and more with one dietary than another.

The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, dumpling, and bread, in ample quantity and of good quality. The weak point in the dietary is still the scanty supply of milk. An additional cow has been bought, making

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five, and at one time during the summer the quantity supplied reached 100 pints a day, but it has since fallen to 35 pints a day. At the present time 27 men and 12 women take porridge for breakfast, and 28 men and 11 women porridge for supper. Each of these patients gets half a pint of milk in the morning, but in the evening only 2 men and 1 woman have milk. The others get in its stead each three-quarters of a pint of beer. Again, for the sake of comparison, it may be stated that at the Banff Asylum 13 cows are kept, and that the present supply of milk amounts to 160 pints a day.

The numbers industrially employed are registered as 20 men and 20 women. From the day of the visit being very wet, and moreover from its being the fast-day, there was no opportunity of testing to what extent industrial occupation is really carried out; but it is difficult not to believe that with a different method of dealing with the land, more abundant and more varied means of occupation would be forthcoming. That a farm badly managed should prove a source of loss may at once be conceded; but with proper management no farm should pay better than one attached to an Asylum, partly from the gratuitous labour which is at command, and partly from the market for the produce which the Asylum itself must to a great extent supply. At the Asylum of Banff 100 acres are cultivated without any extraneous assistance, and with such manifest advantage both to the patients and establishment, that it is in contemplation to rent 30 additional acres. At Elgin, on the other hand, of the 73 acres of farm, only a small proportion is cultivated by the patients. About 23 acres are ploughed and harrowed by a neighbouring farmer, and 15 acres by a steam plough company. Thirty acres are in grass, and 5 remain over for spade cultivation. The gathering of the whole crops, however, it is understood, is done by the patients.

The numbers going beyond the grounds on parole are pretty steadily entered in the daily register as 19 males and 10 females; but the way in which this register is kept is founded on a misconception of its object, which is to show the actual manner in which the patients are engaged on every specified day, and not simply to indicate those who might be considered fit to be included in this or that category. The figures quoted above thus do not convey an accurate account of the daily numbers going out on parole. There is, however, beyond all question, a considerable amount of liberty accorded to the patients, and it is satisfactory to report that the modification of the locks of the doors recommended at a former visit, by which their constant locking and unlocking is rendered unnecessary, has been found to promote the comfort and well-being of the community. No single room door is now locked at night, unless exceptionally in an excited or untrustworthy case; and the dormitory doors stand open during the night, allowing free access to the water-closets.

No patient has been secluded since last visit, and in both divisions perfect tranquillity prevailed. Sleeping draughts are rarely given—none last night. The drug most used for this purpose is bromide of potassium, but chloral is also occasionally prescribed. Five patients are at present on stimulants; 2 on porter, 2 on whisky, and 1 on beer. The number of smokers, it was stated, is at present 37, and the quantity of tobacco supplied is 34 lb. in the quarter. This quantity would give 42 ounces a week, or a little more than an ounce a week overhead to each smoker; but the distribution is far from equal, some getting much more than others. The last contract price for tobacco was 4s. a pound, so that the quarterly expenditure for this article would be £6, 16s.

As regards recreation it may be stated that in addition to the fortnightly dance, occasional concerts and special balls take place, and that parties of selected patients are made up to visit the circus, menagerie, or whatever other itinerant amusement may happen to come to Elgin.

On reference to the rules of the Asylum it appears desirable that in the general management of the establishment theory and practice should be brought more into accordance than is at present the case. The existing rules were drawn up by the Asylum authorities, and afterwards submitted for approval to the General Board and the Home Secretary. If therefore they are found to be unnecessarily stringent it falls to the District Board to apply for their modification. Otherwise they should be adhered to. The rule

regulating visitation by the District Board is to the following effect:—"At each quarterly meeting the Board shall elect a visiting committee for each of the three succeeding months, to consist of two or more members, and it shall be the duty of such committee, or of one or more of their number, to visit and inspect the Asylum at least once during the month for which they are elected. . . . They shall record in a book to be kept at the Asylum for the purpose a statement of their visit, etc." Only four entries occur in this book since the commencement of this year; the first on 11th February, signed James Grant and H. Maclean; the second on 26th April, signed H. Maclean; the third on 26th May, signed William Brown; and the fourth on 25th June, signed H. Maclean.

The rule for medical visitation is as follows:—"The medical officer shall visit the Asylum daily, and oftener if necessary." This rule is not adhered to, and it may be that it is not necessary that it should be strictly observed. Only in this case it would be better that the rule should be modified than that it should be habitually transgressed. It is further provided that the medical officer shall keep "a case-book, in which he shall enter the name of each patient, and the course of treatment prescribed by him, along with the prescriptions and suggestions having reference thereto." No such case-book is kept. It is desirable, however, that there should be an authentic record of the treatment followed and of the medicines prescribed in each case; and it is suggested that it would be no difficult matter for the superintendent to register the particulars received when each patient is admitted, and for the medical officer thereafter to continue the history of the case. At present when medicines are ordered the prescription is sent to a druggist in Elgin, but no record of it is kept at the Asylum.

The rules for attendants, etc., also contain many provisions which have fallen into desuetude (if they were ever carried out), and not, it must be admitted, without reason. For these and other reasons a general revision of the whole code appears to be called for.

The changes among the attendants have been few—only 1, a female, having left since last visit. The staff on the male side is reported as consisting of 4 attendants and a fireman; the wages of three being at the rate of £31 per annum, and of two at the rate of £30. On the female side there are two attendants, and a housemaid who is partially an attendant. Two receive £14 a year, and the third £12. This amount of remuneration appears liberal.

The comfort of the attendants is also fairly attended to, but better accommodation for their clothing is desirable, and should be accorded if the difficulty connected with the size and arrangement of their rooms can be overcome.

The financial position of the Asylum may now, it would seem, be regarded as satisfactory, the debt of £493, 1s. 3d. in the account with the bank at 12th July 1875 having become a credit of £78, 5s. 6d. at 26th May 1876. The main causes of this change are apparently a reduction of £85 in the balance due by the treasurer, a profit of £139 on the farm, and a large recovery of accumulated arrears of board.

The only other matter which calls for comment is the damp state of the walls of the detached cottage in which four female patients and an attendant sleep. Notwithstanding the extensive repairs which it has undergone, the damp still finds its way in, and large fires are required to make it at all habitable. It is a question whether the best policy would not be to demolish the present cottage and erect in its stead one capable of affording proper accommodation for a larger number of patients—such a number as would afford relief to the main building in the event of an increased demand for admission.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23d March 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of—

Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.	Fife and Kinross Asylum.
M.	F.	M.	F.		
7	17	109	133	266	

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Appendix E. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows:—

Com- mis- sioners' Entries.		Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Admissions,	3	0	12	17	32
	Discharges,	3	1	18	13	35
Royal and	Deaths,	0	0	3	2	5

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The mortality has been low, and the existing sanitary condition is good.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

Two accidents are recorded, a scalp-wound and a fracture of the ulna. There are 55 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion. Fifty-one of these refer to 2 patients, 1 requiring restraint in the treatment of a surgical affection, and the other on account of determined suicidal tendencies.

From 70 to 80 men and from 120 to 130 women are steadily engaged in occupations which are more or less useful and profitable. At the same time the recreation of the patients receives great attention.

The dietary has been still further improved. A better quality of bread has now been obtained. The dinner, which was served during the visit, was well cooked, and met with the approval of the patients. The number of those on a special or extra dietary is considerable, and this no doubt tends to keep down the list of the sick. The dinner ware is now getting old, and will soon need renewal; when this is done an effort should be made to improve it.

The disuse of locked doors is in operation to a greater extent than ever. It affects a very large majority of the patients, and it cannot be regarded as an objection to it that it does not embrace all. It has not increased the difficulties of management, and there is every reason to believe that it has added to the well-being and happiness of the patients. Great tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and this was not confined to the parts of the Asylum with open doors, though in them good order and contentment were very noticeable.

The propriety of doing away with walled airing-courts is under consideration. Already these courts are practically little used, and no patient is now confined to them.

The changes which were observed in the house were numerous, and were all of the character of improvements. Nothing is allowed to fall into great disrepair. Two new water-closets have been fitted up; the kitchen has been painted; the windows of the day-rooms and dormitories have been furnished with poles and curtains; many of the single rooms have been painted or papered; the dining and amusement halls have been tastefully decorated; an excellent bagatelle table has been provided for the men; a large mirror has been placed in the female refractory ward; comfortable crib beds have been provided for infirm patients; some of the corridors have been recovered with kamptulicon; ornamental objects have been increased in number; a separate mortuary and a pathological museum are in process of erection. These facts show that the Asylum is likely to do more than merely maintain its high character.

The wards were as usual scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and their general aspect was very pleasing.

The medical superintendent spends a large portion of every day among the patients; and to his constant personal supervision the satisfactory condition of the establishment is no doubt largely due. He is at present without a medical assistant, but it is hoped he may soon fall in with one who will be able to relieve him of some part of his work. The matron continues to give satisfaction, and to take an active and intelligent interest in her duties.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November 29, 1876.*

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 23d March—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Appendix E.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions, . . .	5	2	19	24	50	Commis- sioners' Entries.
Discharges, . . .	3	2	8	19	32	
Deaths, . . .	1	0	4	4	9	

These figures show an increase of 6 in the number resident, which amounts at present to 270, namely, 123 males and 147 females. Two patients are absent on leave.

Of those discharged, 22 had recovered, 1 was found not to be insane, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 7 were removed to private dwellings, for the most part on Minutes of parochial boards.

The causes of death were—tubercular disease in 4 cases, various forms of chronic degeneration in 4, and acute pneumonia in 1. The deaths of two of the tubercular cases followed closely on their admission. Post-mortem examinations were made in every instance. Very satisfactory arrangements have now been made for this purpose, and also for the accommodation of friends attending the funerals.

Not only has the mortality been low, but the general sanitary condition of the establishment has been very satisfactory. No tendency to epidemic disease has shown itself, and few patients are at present confined to bed from sickness. Much attention is given to the details of heating and ventilation, with a view of securing efficiency in these important respects. The day-clothing and bedding were both in good condition. A full suit of male-clothing removed from a patient in the wards was found to weigh 12 lb., and an average suit of female-clothing 11½ lb. All the men in the detached building are provided with Sunday suits, as well as a large proportion of those in the main Asylum.

The underclothing is of capital material; and for the feeble and infirm a considerable number of upper-coats have been provided for out-door use, and more are being made. No straw beds are in use, and only in one case does a patient sleep on a mattress on the floor. The arrangement by which epileptic and paralytic patients are prevented from falling out of bed works very satisfactorily, and supersedes the necessity, except in rare cases, of placing such patients on the floor.

The dietary is ample and varied. The butcher meat includes both fore and hind quarters, and pork from the farm constitutes an important part of the food once a week. The dinner on the day of the visit consisted of pork, boiled beef, cabbage, turnips, and potatoes. Extras in diet are liberally supplied when required. Most of the milk is got from the farm, but the quantity is supplemented by purchase when the home supply falls short. Occasionally, however, treacle is given with the porridge. The meals are served in a very quiet and orderly fashion, and great pains are taken to improve the habits of the patients at table.

Every part of the establishment was found in excellent order, and it presented throughout a very pleasing aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The furniture is being steadily increased and improved, fresh articles of decoration are being supplied, and papering or painting is being constantly extended, or re-done in a more ornamental fashion. The effect is seen in the prevalent tranquillity and contentment of the inmates, and in the small amount of seclusion that is recorded. In only 4 cases has seclusion been deemed necessary since last visit; in 2 of them for periods of a few hours on account of passing excitement, and in the 2 others for periods of some days, for surgical reasons in the one, and on account of strong homicidal tendencies in the other. It may be noticed that the seclusion rooms are painted in the same decorative fashion as the other parts of the house, and that the recommendation formerly made to introduce mirrors above the chimney-pieces of the day-rooms of the more excitable patients has been carried into effect without any attempts having been made to injure them, and with decidedly beneficial results.

The numbers industrially employed are 84 men and 116 women, all of whom are actively occupied; at the same time the restrictions on individual liberty are as much as possible relaxed, and the open door system which has been alluded to in previous reports continues to afford the same satisfactory results as were formerly recorded. The walls of the airing-courts have not

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yet been removed, simply because no occasion has presented itself to make use of their materials. Thirty-six of the men are on parole.

Only two slight accidents have occurred. The changes among the attendants have been restricted by the liberal recognition of their services.

The various registers are very carefully kept, and the case-books represent the history of each patient in a most minute and complete manner.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *April 1, 1876.*

The present population of the Asylum is as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In East House, . . .	26	30	230	117	403
In West House, . . .	69	64	0	0	133
					536

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of 26th November :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	11	15	37	27	90
Discharges,	6	7	52	62	127
Deaths,	1	2	11	3	17

These figures show a diminution of 54 in the numbers resident. This decrease is mainly owing to the removal of the Barony patients to the new asylum at Lenzie. Of the total discharges, 77 were transfers, and 30 were recoveries.

The mortality has been moderate. Of the 17 deaths, 7 were caused by phthisis, 2 by general paralysis, and the remaining 8 by various forms of decay and degeneration. The prevailing sanitary condition of the inmates is reported as having been favourable, but there has been a tendency to erysipelas for which it is difficult to assign a cause, unless it be the restriction of out-of-door exercise owing to the inclemency of the weather. The same tendency has appeared in other Asylums. The house was in excellent order, and the wards of the East House are gradually losing the aspect of rough Spartan simplicity which has been so long their characteristic. Papering and painting are being steadily extended, and chairs and carpeting are being introduced into the associated dormitories. Hitherto the closeness of the beds to each other would have prevented the introduction of chairs, but the diminished number of patients has permitted the removal of a sufficient number of beds to give the necessary space. It is, however, a question how far the relief thus afforded will be permanent; the fear is that the demand for accommodation will before long reproduce all the difficulties and dangers of overcrowding. Various minor structural improvements, chiefly affecting lavatories and water-closets, were noticed, and it was learned with satisfaction that the plans have been adjusted for the erection of a general dining-hall for the East House, of a dining-room for the attendants, and of several additional single rooms for excitable patients.

The cessation of serving the meals in the ordinary day-rooms cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort of the patients, and to promote neatness and tidiness. It should also lessen waste.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state. Double sheets and hair mattresses are now in universal use. The beds of the wet patients are protected by waterproof sheeting, and night attendance is very efficiently carried out in both houses. The serving of the food has been to some extent improved, but radical changes in this respect will probably be postponed until the new dining-hall has been taken into use.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 101 males and 179 females. At present the formation of a new cricket ground affords occupation to a good many of the men, and the numbers employed in the workshops have been considerably increased.

No patient was in seclusion, and there was no manifestation of excitement. The register, however, records recourse to seclusion on 64 occasions since last inspection, in the cases of 9 patients. Thirty-one entries refer to the same

case, but the period of seclusion rarely exceeds a few hours. No accident of importance is recorded.

The accommodation of the West House continues to deserve all the commendation which has been so repeatedly bestowed upon it. A few of the patients are occasionally sent out to lodgings during the summer for change. It is worthy of consideration whether this practice should not be extended by taking a country house capable of accommodating perhaps a dozen patients and sending them out in rotation. This plan is elsewhere finding favour.

The various registers are very carefully kept. They record that in 12 of the 17 fatal cases post-mortem examinations were made.

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GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 2d and 3d November 1876.

There are 529 patients at present in the Asylum. Of these, 87 men and 90 women are private patients, and 227 men and 125 women are paupers. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	23	27	36	34	120
Discharges,	21	23	28	23	95
Deaths,	10	7	11	4	32

Three voluntary patients, 2 men and 1 woman, are included in the admissions, and 4 (3 men and 1 woman) in the discharges. Of the 95 patients discharged, 52 were recovered, 41 relieved, and 2 not improved. Seven of the deaths were caused by phthisis, and 6 by general paralysis. Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia caused 4. Post-mortem examinations are frequent. The average age at death was high, being 51 years. The existing state of health of the patients was satisfactory, and their appearance indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. Five accidents are recorded. These include a fracture of the skull, ending fatally. This injury was inflicted by a fellow-patient, who was afterwards removed to the lunatic department of the Perth General Prison, where he committed suicide by striking his head against the wall. In the register of restraint and seclusion there are 34 entries, referring to 11 patients. No one was found in seclusion at the time of the visit. Special contrivances of dress are very rarely found necessary. Much attention is given to personal cleanliness, and the clothing of the patients was comfortable, tidy, and clean.

The number of out-door workers and the number of patients on parole have undergone a considerable increase. Thirty-seven men and 26 women are raised by the night attendants, but this morning only 4 beds were wet. The number of epileptics and paralytics is 68, or 11 per cent. of the whole population. The changes among the attendants and servants have been numerous, 47 having left the service of the Institution since last visit. Of these, however, only 2 were dismissed for faults which can be called serious. Since the Asylum was last visited, great improvements have been effected in the internal aspect of the day-rooms and dormitories. These changes are chiefly seen on the male side of the East House, but it is in contemplation to extend them to all parts of the building. Every patient sleeps on a hair mattress. The dormitories have been supplied with chairs, carpets, mirrors, pictures, and wash-hand stands, and they have been painted and papered. The number of growing plants, cages with singing birds, clocks, statuettes, and large pictures in the day-rooms has been increased, the number of open fires is larger than it was, and the locked guards have been removed. The lavatory and water-closet arrangements have been greatly improved; a large number of the doors have been furnished with ordinary handles; an arrangement has been made by which the dormitories are not left in darkness during the night; ordinary knives and forks are in more general use; and in many other matters important changes in a desirable direction were observed. Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, and there is reason to hope that they will be ready for occupation in May or June of next year. They have been well planned, and it is believed that they will certainly attain the important ends for which they are designed.

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All parts of the Asylum were in excellent order, and great tranquillity and contentment prevailed among the patients. The books and registers were as usual found written up to date and carefully kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24th March 1876.

The present population is made up of 35 men and 49 women. Of these, 4 men and 3 women are private patients.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 7 admissions, 7 discharges, and 6 deaths. Two of the patients admitted and 2 of those discharged were private patients.

The mortality has been great. Phthisis caused 2 of the deaths, heart-disease 2, general paralysis 1, and epilepsy 1. A post-mortem examination was made in nearly every case. The average age at death was 54. The mean age of the present population is 45, but there are 10 of the 49 women who are above the age of 70. It is difficult to explain why the mortality has been so high and why the existing health-condition is so much less satisfactory than it has usually been found, but it is hoped that those things depend on causes which are temporary. The bed and body clothing of the patients was found to be very satisfactory; their food appears to be of good quality, to be well cooked, and to be comfortably served; and the wards seem to be kept at a proper degree of warmth. Yet the number of those labouring under bodily ailments has been and continues to be considerably in excess of what is usual.

No serious accident is recorded. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 3 entries, 2 referring to epileptics who were placed for a few hours in seclusion after the occurrence of a fit, and 1 referring to a destructive patient who wore gloves for one night.

The doors of many of the single rooms have been supplied with ordinary handles; most of the day-room doors had handles of this kind when the Asylum was opened. The wall of one of the airing-courts has been pulled down, and the court is turned into a flower garden, in a sheltered corner of which a verandah is to be erected. It is proposed without delay to deal similarly with the other airing-court. The institution will then be actually without this asylum appliance, of which, though possessing it, use was never made.

The painting and papering of some of the corridors need repair, and the floor-cloth needs renewal.

A part of the chapel is now used as a work-room, and relief is thus given to the overcrowding of the day-rooms.

In addition to the glebe lands, the Directors expect soon to acquire on lease a field of 6 acres; this will make the whole ground of the Asylum 27 acres. It is hoped that it will soon be found possible to obtain possession also of a field, which lies between the old Asylum grounds and those recently acquired.

The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order; and great contentment and tranquillity prevailed among the inmates.

Dr. Howden was as usual found in the Asylum, and the books and registers, for the keeping of which he is responsible, were found written up to date and carefully kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, July 1, 1876.

The patients resident at this date are 35 males and 46 females. The changes among them since the visit of 24th March are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	4	7
Discharges,	3	2	5
Deaths,	2	4	6

All the discharges were recoveries. The mortality is again high, and suggests fears that there is something exercising an injurious influence on the inmates, either in the accommodation or in the treatment.

The registered causes of death in these 6 cases were broncho-pneumonia, phthisis, pleurisy, an over dose of morphia, paraplegia, and softening of the

brain. Two of the cases were of recent admission, and were in a dying state when sent to the house. The death from morphia has been fully investigated, and a special report regarding it made to the Board. The three remaining deaths, constituting what may be called the normal mortality, may not appear excessive, but the result is still such, when considered with the remarks made in previous reports, as to render it very desirable that the medical officer should give his serious consideration to the matter.

His attention was specially directed to some points in connection with the dietary and the administration of drugs which seemed open to criticism.

The house was in good order, and the bedding and day clothing were in good condition. It is understood that such painting and papering as is necessary will be soon carried out, and that worn-out carpeting, linoleum, etc., will be replaced by new. Several modifications in the accommodation, calculated to promote comfort, have been undertaken, and others are in contemplation; and the extension of decorative objects is in progress. It is desirable that no time should be lost in converting the female airing-court into a pleasure ground, as has been done on the male side.

The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no entry occurs in the register of restraint and seclusion. The means of industrial occupation are stated to be adequate, but no opportunity should be lost to add to the possession of land. The money received for the work of the females continues to be expended for purposes of recreation and decoration.

The patients habitually wet during the night are at present 4 men and 1 woman. Only 1 patient was found in bed, but the following numbers are receiving extras:—

	Males.	Females.
Whisky,	0	5
Porter,	2	0
Beer,	1	1
Sago,	1	1

The various registers are carefully kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th and 13th June 1876.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 172 men and 156 women. Inverness In addition to these there are 6 men and 2 women absent on probation. Asylum. This gives the whole number now on the registers as 336.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	21	27	48
Discharges,	9	28	37
Deaths,	9	8	17

The mortality has not been high, but during the winter months there was a considerable amount of sickness. Attacks of typhoid fever, influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia were numerous. Nothing probably would tend to reduce the amount of sickness among the patients more certainly than a full supply of milk, and it is strongly recommended that the District Board should lease the farm of Charleston as soon as the present lease has expired. This would enable the Asylum to keep a sufficient number of cows, and at the same time it would otherwise tend to better the condition of the patients, while, if well managed, it would yield a profit to the Institution. The buildings on the farm could be turned to account in the accommodation of patients.

The extension of the Asylum, which is now in progress, gives two new day-rooms, each for about 24 patients. The sleeping accommodation for these two rooms has to be obtained by a further crowding of the existing dormitories, and the appropriation of the male work-room and a small room at the top of the main stair. In the old dormitories on the male side 14, and on the female side 19 additional beds must be placed. It is feared that this will produce a dangerous overcrowding of the old dormitories, and that the need

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of providing further accommodation will soon be felt if the population continues to increase.

Since the last visit the discharges have been numerous, and chiefly in consequence of this the growth of the population during the year has fallen to 7 from an average of 20 during the last three years. Since October no fewer than 29 patients (7 men and 22 women) have been discharged as recovered.

There can be no certainty, however, that these satisfactory results of treatment will maintain themselves in future years.

The new workshops at the farm-steading are in occupation, and it is thought that their removal from the main building has proved advantageous in various respects.

It is satisfactory to learn that the number of patients on full parole has considerably increased since the walls of the airing-courts were pulled down, and that there has been no increase in the frequency of escapes. Indeed it is believed that these last would have been decidedly less frequent than formerly had it not been for the presence in the Asylum of 2 or 3 patients who seize every opportunity of running away, and had the management not been often embarrassed by the inexperience of the attendants, among whom the changes are still numerous.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 7 entries. Three of these refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of a surgical case, and as a means of preventing suicide or self-mutilation.

Nine accidents are recorded. Among these are included a fracture of the clavicle, a dislocation of the elbow-joint, a serious burn of the hand, a fracture of the small bones of the foot, and a severe flesh wound on the calf of the leg.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire appear now to be of a satisfactory character.

Important changes are in progress in connection with the kitchen. The boilers and ovens are to be heated by Kidd's new heating gas. It is expected that this will prove a source of economy, but it is to be regretted that the building in which the boilers and ovens are placed is not of a better character.

The numbers usefully employed consist of 126 men and 117 women. The different kinds of occupation in which they engage is shown in the following statement:—

<i>Men.</i>		<i>Women.</i>	
Assisting Attendants,	24	Assisting Attendants,	25
Acting as Storekeepers,	2	Knitting,	19
„ Stokers,	2	Sewing,	64
„ Messenger,	1	Working in Laundry,	7
„ Dairyman,	1	„ Kitchen,	2
„ Tailors,	6		
„ Shoemakers,	4		
„ Carpenter,	1		
„ Plumber,	1		
„ Special Attendant,	1		
„ Gardeners,	6		
„ Labourers,	75		
„ Pig-feeders,	2		
126		117	

An effort should be made to increase the number of knitters and sewers.

The decoration and furnishing of the wards goes on steadily, and considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the grounds about the Asylum, but a still more extensive planting of ornamental trees is recommended.

Complete tranquillity prevailed among the men, but there was more excitement and noise among the women than has for some years been usual. This was probably due to the crowded state of the day-rooms.

The clothing of the male patients has been decidedly improved, and that of the women was clean, tidy, and comfortable.

The wards were in their usual state of good order and cleanliness.

The books and registers continue to be kept with much care and accuracy.

P.S.—The grounds about the lodge might with advantage be more neatly laid out and better kept.

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The patients resident at this date are 179 men and 166 women, against 172 men and 156 women as at the visit of 13th June. The numbers absent on probation are 4 men and 5 women.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since last visit :—

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	M.	F.	Totals.
Admissions, . . .	17	16	33
Discharges, . . .	8	5	13
Deaths, . . .	4	3	7

These figures show an increase of 5 males and 8 females in little more than four months, and give grounds to fear that the extension of the accommodation at present in progress will, before long, prove insufficient to meet the demands for admission.

Of the patients discharged, 4 had recovered, 5 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and the remaining 4 were transferred to other establishments or removed to private dwellings.

Of the deaths, 3 were caused by phthisis, and 1 by each of the following maladies :—heart-disease, paralysis, scrofulous disease of knee-joint, and exhaustion coincident with phlegmonous erysipelas of arm. The mortality is not high, but the deaths from phthisis and erysipelas tend to indicate an unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the establishment. The fears on this head are strengthened by the fact that several cases of erysipelas have recently occurred, 4 being actually under treatment. It is not easy to say exactly on what this unsatisfactory condition depends. The dietary is regarded by Dr. Aitken as sufficient, but it would be well to give confirmation to this opinion by an estimation of the amount of nutritive principles contained in it. The dinner served during the visit consisted of a bowl of broth and about a pound of potatoes to each patient, in itself not a very satisfactory meal, but adequate or inadequate, so far as nutriment is concerned, according to the supply of food at breakfast and supper and the composition of the dinner on other days. At the present time 19 men have tea and bread for breakfast and supper, all the rest taking porridge; of the women, 18 take tea and bread for breakfast, the rest having porridge, and all take tea and bread at night. The quantity of milk at present supplied is about 290 to 300 pints a day.

The intention of cooking by Kidd's new heating gas, alluded to in last report, has been abandoned, and cooking by steam adopted, not, however, by introducing the steam into a closed chamber surrounding the boiler, which is the usual method, but by bringing it directly into contact with the broth and porridge. This arrangement does not at first sight look like one that will prove satisfactory, and its effect upon the flavour and quality of the food should be watched with some care. The ventilation of the boiler-house and kitchen is still imperfect, but some changes are at present in progress which it is hoped will produce an improvement in this respect. There seems, however, to be some great practical difficulty in the way of getting the kitchen, scullery, and boiler-house into a satisfactory condition. The new baking-oven has now been taken into use, and the bread for the establishment will in future be baked at home.

Making allowance for the structural alterations at present in progress, and the confusion to which they give rise, the house was found in excellent order. Steady progress continues to be made in increasing the furniture and articles of decoration, and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The evil effects of over-crowding are, however, beginning to show themselves in the more noisy and excitable condition of the female patients. No one, however, was in seclusion, and only 3 entries of this

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kind occur in the register since last visit—2 on account of destructive tendencies, and 1 for surgical reasons. The bedding was throughout in good condition and in ample quantity. The number of wet beds usually ranges from 2 to 4 on each side. A good many patients—epileptics and others—sleep on mattresses on the floor, but for these low bedsteads are being gradually provided. Two elastic wire mattresses have been experimentally introduced for infirm patients, and have answered their purpose exceedingly well. On both sides, the day-rooms of the infirmaries are found of insufficient size for the proper accommodation of all the feeble and infirm patients whom it is considered desirable to place in them.

The numbers registered as under special medical treatment are 4 males and 5 females for mental disease, and 12 males and 12 females for bodily ailments. Many of the patients recently admitted have been in very poor condition, and have required extra care and food. To the old and infirm, a milk gruel is habitually and freely given during the night. Sleeping-draughts are sparingly used—last night they were given to 2 patients. Generally they consist of half a drachm of bromide of potassium, with two drachms of tincture of hyosciamus.

The day-clothing was in good condition. A new suit of male attire was found to weigh $11\frac{1}{2}$ lb., a new suit of female attire $15\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and a half-worn suit $13\frac{1}{2}$ lb. These weights denote a full supply.

The heating of the house in cold weather is said to be satisfactory.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention. The patients are bathed once a week, and a bathing-book has been instituted, in which an entry is made by the bath-attendants of all bruises or injuries which come under their observation, for the purpose of bringing them under Dr. Aitken's cognisance. The water supply during the summer proved adequate for all purposes, though fears were at times felt that it might fail.

Three accidents are recorded since last visit—all injuries inflicted by fellow-patients, but none of them of serious import.

The industrial occupations have undergone little change since last report. The removal of the workshops from the main building is regarded as an advantage in various ways. The levelling of the ground in the neighbourhood of the house is now nearly completed, and represents a great amount of labour. The improvement effected is very great, and this will become more apparent when the new surface is clothed with grass, and flowers and shrubs have been introduced. About 44 acres are at present under cultivation, and this quantity will be gradually increased as the work of reclamation goes on.

The abolition of the airing-courts continues to be regarded as an advantage to the patients, and as an improvement in the management. Only 4 escapes have taken place since last visit, but none permanently. Among the attendants only 1 change has occurred—the dismissal of a female. The staff at present consists of a head attendant and 17 ordinary attendants on the male side, and a head attendant and 13 ordinary attendants on the female side. The wages of the men begin at £28 and go up to £36; the wages of the women begin at £12 and go up to £20. This remuneration is on a liberal scale.

The various registers are carefully and neatly kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th and 29th June 1876.

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There are 100 men and 84 women at present in the Asylum. These numbers do not include 1 man absent on probation. Seventeen private patients, and 30 paupers chargeable to parishes beyond the district are included in the population. Since the date of last visit, there have been 47 admissions, 18 discharges, and 14 deaths. The admissions include 1 voluntary patient. Of the 18 discharges, 14 refer to patients who left the Asylum as recovered. No special contrivance of dress was found in use. The register of restraint and seclusion contains only 4 entries since the opening of the Asylum. One of these refers to the use of the strait-jacket in the treat-

ment of a fractured fibula, the other 3 refer to patients who used foul language, or were excited and violent. One of them, M. N., was in her room at the time of the visit. She is a patient well known to the Commissioners as an inmate of other Asylums, where it was very frequently found necessary to place her in seclusion. Since her admission into this Asylum, 18 months ago, she has been managed till now without restraint or seclusion, and has often been treated as a patient on parole. No use has ever been made of the walled airing-courts. It is proposed even to remove the light garden fence which limits the open courts in front of the Asylum. A considerable number of the doors are supplied with ordinary handles, and are opened without a key.

The patients enjoy a large amount of personal freedom. At the time of the visit there were 61 women on parole in the garden grounds, 4 on parole beyond the grounds, 15 under constant supervision, 3 confined to bed, and 1 in seclusion. This statement embraces the whole female population. Of the men, there were 13 on parole within the grounds, 17 on parole beyond the grounds, 61 always under supervision, and 9 confined to their beds or day-rooms from feebleness or bad health. The whole male population is embraced in these figures.

This statement, more particularly as regards the women, is remarkable, and shows a development of the principle of non-restraint which has not been elsewhere seen. No fewer than 65 out of the 84 women in the Asylum are allowed to leave their day-rooms at pleasure and go unattended into the open garden grounds. The figures for the men appear at first sight to contrast unfavourably with those for the women; but the 61 men who are entered as under constant supervision include all the gangs of out-door workers, who are accompanied by attendants rather to direct them in their work than because they could not be trusted on parole. The fact, however, of the constant presence of an attendant makes it necessary to enter them as under supervision. Escapes have not been numerous; since last visit there have been 13. Seven of these occurred in the cases of patients on parole, 3 in the cases of patients under supervision, 2 in the cases of patients who only exceeded the time of a permitted absence, and who came back of their own accord, and 1 in the case of a patient for whose discharge all arrangements were made, but who refused to leave the Asylum. All who escaped were quickly and readily found except 1, who committed suicide after leaving the Asylum, though he had been for a year on full parole, and though the existence of a suicidal tendency was never suspected in his case, either before or after his admission.

Five accidents are recorded—fracture of the fibula from a fall in an epileptic fit, fracture of a rib from a fall on the side of a bed, fracture of the radius from a fall out of doors, fracture of a rib from a blow by another patient, and a burn on the leg which was not serious.

The state of health of the patients was regarded as very good. Their look indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. In all parts of the house there was complete tranquillity. The patients were contented and free from complaint. There is no refractory ward, and so far as was observed, few refractory patients. The aim of the management is to cause the disappearance of excitement and discontent. The clothing, both of the men and the women, was comfortable, clean, and in good order.

A substantial and very well cooked dinner of hotch-potch, bread, and beer was served during the visit in a most orderly manner. Eighty-eight men and 71 women dined together in the hall, thus leaving out of the whole population only 12 men and 10 women to dine in the infirmary ward, and 3 private patients to dine apart. Dr. Anderson gives great attention to the varying of the diet-roll, not only on the different days of the week, but at the different seasons of the year; and the result is seen not only in the better health, but in the frequently expressed approval and greater contentment of the patients.

The change which has taken place in the grounds of the Asylum since the date of last visit is very great, represents a large amount of useful and profitable work, and reflects very creditably on all concerned in the management. The changes are so varied and so extensive that it is difficult to

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describe them, but they are all of a character adding to the value and amenity of the grounds. The smallness of the extent of these grounds is the most striking defect of the institution, and it is strongly recommended that the part of the field to the south of the Asylum, between the present boundary of the grounds and the plantation, should be added to the feu. This field forms naturally and topographically a part of the Asylum estate, and it will soon be needed as a means of supplying sufficient out-door occupation. Among other advantages which would attend the possession of this piece of land would be the carrying of the long and main walk round its outer border. The boundary wall between the Asylum grounds and the Firth farm is more or less ruinous, and is to be rebuilt. Before this is done, it would be well to consider the propriety of endeavouring to purchase or feu both sides of the ravine through which the burn flows, as far up as the fountain-head; the boundary-wall would then be built on the top of the west bank of the ravine, and in the ground thus acquired, sheltered and pleasant walks could be formed, which would enable the patients to take open-air exercise freely in cold or stormy weather.

As there was reason to fear, the water supply has proved insufficient. An effort to remedy this, however, is at present being made. The fountain-head is to be connected with the cistern at the Asylum by a new pipe of considerably greater bore than the one originally laid, and it is to be made of earthenware so as to prevent contraction of its calibre through rusting. By means of this it will be possible to convey to the Asylum all the water which the spring yields. But this will scarcely prove an efficient remedy, unless the storage at the Asylum be increased, so as to furnish the establishment with the much greater quantity of water which is needed on some days than that which is needed on others. Even if the storage be increased, it is still possible that the scheme which is now in process of being carried out may not prove successful. Should that be the case, it will probably be necessary either—(1.) to obtain a supply from the burn at a point sufficiently high to permit of the delivery of the water, after leaving the filter pond, into the upper cisterns of the Asylum by gravitation; or (2.) to obtain a supply from the Moorfoot pipes of the Edinburgh Water Company, which pass at no great distance from the Asylum. In the way of both of these plans of obtaining water there would probably be legal difficulties, but it is strongly recommended that the removal of these difficulties be preferentially attempted in the case of the second or more trustworthy source.

A satisfactory disposal of the sewage has not yet been attained, but fresh efforts should be made to prevent its being lost to the farm as a manure. If it is to be utilised in this way it must be pumped up to the higher level of the grounds, either into a tank, or for direct distribution over the land, and it is recommended that arrangements be made for accomplishing this. It will afterwards be a matter for consideration how any surplus which cannot be thus utilised should be disposed of, but it is not believed that any such surplus, if it existed at all, would be great.

The farming and gardening operations appear to be prudently and profitably conducted. The bones from the kitchen, instead of being sold, are crushed, dissolved, and used as manure. The supply of vegetables is abundant. Hitherto milk of good quality and in sufficient quantity has been obtained from a neighbouring farm.

The piggeries are being extended and rebuilt by the patients. They could scarcely, however, undertake the erection of a straw-house, which is much needed.

The District Board should take into consideration the propriety of putting up a plain cheap glass house, so that the wards might be supplied with plants in flower. An erection of this kind is now an appendage of nearly all Asylums, and it is found that it has a practical value.

It is almost unnecessary to say, in concluding this entry, that the impression produced by the visit was of a very pleasing and satisfactory character. If the management of the Asylum continues to be conducted with as much energy and enlightenment as has been given to it since its opening, it will certainly occupy a prominently good position among the Asylums of the country.

All the books and registers are carefully and accurately kept. The case-books are written up to date, and in nearly every case of death a post-mortem examination is made.

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MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, *October 6, 1876.*

The patients on the register at this date are 104 men and 87 women, who are all resident, with the exception of 1 man absent on probation.

The following are the changes which have occurred among them since the visit of 29th June :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Together.	Midlothian and Peebles Asylum.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	2	5	11	9	27	
Discharges,	2	2	5	6	15	
Deaths,	0	0	1	2	3	

On the male side the accommodation is nearly fully occupied, but there is still room for a considerable number of females. Additional male accommodation would, however, be available in the gate-house cottage should the necessity arise, and the wants of the district could always be met by the removal of the private patients.

Of the cases discharged, 7 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, and 5 were placed in private dwellings. The causes of death were cerebral and spinal disease, exhaustion from excitement, and disease of the heart, in 1 case each. The mortality has been low, and the average age at death was 70 years. The present sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. In the sick rooms the patients who are in bed are either suffering from affections connected with general decay or debility, or are in a state of irritability or excitement for which the recumbent position is adopted as the most suitable mode of treatment.

Seclusion has in no instance been required since last inspection, and in both divisions the utmost tranquillity was prevalent. The principle of limiting as much as possible the restrictions on individual liberty continues to be very satisfactorily carried out. In the male wards, with the exception of the half dozen occupants of the sick room, scarcely any one was found within doors. The more robust were actively employed in various ways in the grounds, while the more feeble were on the terrace in front of the house. The walls of the airing-courts have been removed, and the alterations for converting the sites of the courts into pleasant garden ground are steadily progressing. The numbers registered as enjoying the privilege of parole beyond the grounds are 11 males and 4 females, and of parole within the grounds, 27 males and 61 females. Within doors the free circulation of the patients is encouraged by the ordinary locks with which a large proportion of the doors is provided.

The wards were in excellent order, and presented a pleasing aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. Cushions are still wanted for the benches; and the papering of the walls has in many places suffered from its having been done before they were thoroughly dry, but with a little time all these deficiencies will be remedied. A more important matter, however, is that alluded to in last report, namely, the desirability of acquiring for the Asylum the land lying between the present boundary and the plantation. The water supply is now sufficient. The meals are comfortably served, and the bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. Night attendance is provided, and freedom of access to the water-closets, etc., during the night is rarely obstructed by locked doors, which indeed are only locked when orders to this effect are given. With so much freedom the escapes are not numerous, only 5 having occurred since last visit, in 2 instances by the same patient. There has been only 1 accident, dislocation of the shoulder from a fall in a fit. The changes among the attendants are 7 discharges and 11 arrivals. The provision of cottages for married attendants would probably assist in giving permanency to the staff. Religious services are performed every Sunday by the parish clergyman, and some of the patients occasionally attend the parish church. The supply of newspapers and other periodicals is regarded as sufficient.

The various registers and the case-book are kept with great care.

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MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 1st and 2d June 1876.

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The present population of the Asylum consists of 187 men and 238 women, or 425 in all.

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The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 57 admissions, 45 discharges, and 23 deaths.

Fifteen of the patients admitted were private patients.

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Thirty of those discharged are registered as recovered. Of the 23 deaths, phthisis caused 7, and congestion of the lungs 4. Pulmonary disease therefore appears of late to have been unusually fatal.

The only entries in the register of restraint and seclusion refer to J. J., an epileptic liable to fits of great excitement and violence.

One accident is recorded, a broken rib, the result of a quarrel between two patients.

The changes amongst the attendants have been somewhat numerous, but none of them have been consequent on dismissal for any grave offence.

The house was in its usual good order. Further progress has been made in the decoration of the wards. In nearly all of them there were numerous plants in flower.

The number of hair mattresses has been increased, and house-shoes have been supplied to the patients. The health-condition of the inmates appeared to be good, and their tranquillity and contentment in all parts of the Asylum were very noticeable.

Much freedom is accorded to them, and their individual tastes and habits are judiciously considered and gratified. Their medical treatment continues to deserve the favourable things which have been said of it in former reports.

Both men and women engage largely in useful occupations. At the same time due attention is given to recreation. The want of a large hall, however, tends to a restriction of the number of those who participate in the indoor amusements. The growth of the population of the Asylum makes the erection of such a hall and of a large dining-room extremely desirable; but it is difficult to urge the Directors to incur the large expenditure which these and other important and desirable changes would involve, so long as any uncertainty remains as to the amount of accommodation which this institution is permanently to provide for the pauper lunatics of the district.

As yet no new agreement has been entered into between the directors of the Asylum and the District Lunacy Board. The District Board, however, have yielded so far to the demands of the Directors of the Asylum as to propose (1.) that the pauper lunatics of the district shall be divided equally between the Montrose and Dundee Asylums,—thus fixing the minimum as well as the maximum accommodation which each Asylum is to provide; (2.) that the pauper lunatics of the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie shall be sent to the Dundee and not to the Montrose Asylum,—thus to a certain extent forming a territorial division of the district. The directors of the Montrose Asylum have intimated a readiness to assent broadly to these proposals as the basis of a new agreement, and it is hoped that ere long all matters in dispute will be satisfactorily settled. It is very desirable, however, that the agreement as finally adopted should be clear and calculated to prove lasting. It would be better indeed that there should even be some further delay than that the agreement should be so framed as to leave room for misunderstandings and uncertainties in the future. Clearness and precision would have been easily secured if the simpler, and beyond question the better, plan of dividing the district into two districts with separate Boards had been adopted; but with a careful consideration of details, an agreement founded on the less satisfactory plan now proposed can be so framed as to prove permanent, and every effort should be made to secure this very important end. A division of the district into two districts would, it is believed, have been for the good (1.) of the insane poor of the county, (2.) of the ratepayers, and (3.) of the two Asylums; and it is a matter of regret that the idea has been abandoned, since it is improbable that there can ever again occur such a favourable opportunity for carrying out the division satisfactorily, as that afforded by the fact that one of the two Asylums is about to be entirely

rebuilt, and could thus be made of a size suitable to the wants of that portion of the district, which might be allotted to it.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *September 27th, 1876.*

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 2d June :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Together.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	4	21	15	44
Discharges,	1	7	3	9	20
Deaths,	2	3	5	9	19

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The effect of these changes is to increase the proportion of men, and to necessitate some modifications in the distribution of the patients. In connection therewith it is proposed to remove the women from the cottages of the near gate, and to use this accommodation for a selected class of the farm-workers.

Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, and 7 were removed to private dwellings unrecovered. Of the deaths, 7 were caused by tubercular disease, 9 by general decay and disease of the nervous centres, and 3 by pneumonia, hæmatemesis, and peritonitis. The mortality has been pretty equally spread over both recent and old standing cases; 6 of the patients who died having been admitted in 1875 and 76, 5 in 1871, 73, and 74, and 8 in earlier years. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in nearly all the cases. The average age at death was 55 years.

The present numbers are 200 males and 229 females. The sanitary condition of the establishment may be described as favourable, inasmuch as few patients are confined to bed—not one on the male side, but the community contains a large proportion of old and infirm persons, and a considerable number of helpless idiots.

There seems to be a growing tendency, in dealing both with private and pauper cases, to remove from home those which are troublesome, or which call for much attention in the way of nursing, but which really do not require the special appliances of an asylum for their proper care.

The physical wants of the patients are fully and comfortably supplied. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, although from the helpless state of many of the inmates it must require much care and patience to keep them clean and tidy. The food is good and abundant, but the manner of serving the meals is capable of improvement. But to effect this, more convenient arrangements must be provided. The using of the basement corridor as a dining-hall is all very well as a temporary arrangement, but it is time now that more fitting provision were made for this purpose. There seems, however, to be a dead-lock in carrying out the contemplated improvements in the Asylum, from the delay which has occurred in concluding a fresh agreement with the District Lunacy Board. It is very desirable that the uncertainty of the position which the Asylum at present occupies from this cause should be speedily remedied. In the meantime, some structural changes in connection with the washing-house and laundry are being undertaken, but the main improvements are apparently indefinitely postponed.

In both departments perfect tranquillity prevailed. Seclusion is never used, except in the case of the patient referred to in the previous reports, who becomes violently excited as a consequence of epilepsy. Sleeping draughts are rarely used or required. Medical comforts are freely supplied. The quantity of milk furnished by the farm last year was 12,554 gallons, or, on an average, 34 gallons a day. At the present time 171 patients of both sexes take porridge for breakfast, and 124 take porridge for supper.

The house was in excellent order, and steady progress continues to be made in improving the furniture, increasing the objects of interest and decoration, papering and painting, and extending the varnishing of the floors. The supply of flowers from the new greenhouse is recognised as a great boon.

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Attention is directed to the propriety of supplying the attendants' rooms with furniture for the accommodation of their clothing. For want of this, these rooms are frequently untidy.

Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation and to recreation. The number of men employed on the grounds is about 90, and about 14 are engaged in the different workshops. Of the women, about 70 are occupied in sewing, darning, etc., and about 20 in the kitchen and laundry. A large proportion of both sexes enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole, and with the view of removing restrictions which are already practically done away with, it is proposed to throw open the airing-courts, leaving only such portions of the walls as may be useful for shelter.

The condition of the patients in Gayfield House is in all respects exceedingly satisfactory.

The various registers are carefully kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, *January 8th, 1876.*Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The improvements in this Asylum, which have now for a considerable time been in progress, are showing excellent results. The accommodation is already exceedingly comfortable and cheerful, and when the work which is in contemplation is completed, few Asylums will present such advantages to patients of the middle and upper classes. The changes which have been effected in the back wards, by removing the stone flooring and substituting varnished wooden floors, by improving and increasing the furniture, by modernising the water-closets and lavatories, by painting and decorating, and by rearrangement of the rooms, have succeeded in converting them into very desirable accommodation for those patients whose means are more limited.

Every part of the house was found in excellent order and comfortably warmed. But in order to secure a drier atmosphere in some remote portions of the wards, steam-piping is being carried to the upper galleries, which were formerly dependent upon open fireplaces.

The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. The bedding, clothing, and food call only for commendation. The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no entry occurs in the register of seclusion since last visit.

The changes among the patients since the inspection of 21st August consist of 7 admissions, 5 discharges, and 1 death. The general health of the community has been very good.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, *26th July 1876.*

There are 36 gentlemen and 37 ladies at present in the Asylum. These numbers include one lady who is a voluntary patient.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 12 admissions, 8 discharges, and 3 deaths.

No patient was found wearing any special form of dress, and seclusion is very rarely deemed necessary.

The accidents recorded are three, all of a slight character.

The actual condition of the Asylum and of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory.

Further and very important structural changes are in progress, and are being carried out in a manner which cannot fail to increase the usefulness and prosperity of the institution.

The food continues to be not only abundant, varied, of excellent quality, and well-cooked, but it is also comfortably and appropriately served.

Four patients were absent at a pic-nic. Excursions of this kind are frequent, and are much enjoyed. In this, and in various other ways, the arrangements for the recreation of the patients are liberally and judiciously considered.

All the accommodation for high class patients is at present occupied, but when the changes now in progress, or in contemplation, are completed, the Asylum will possess additional accommodation of an excellent character for patients in affluent circumstances.

The books and registers of the Asylum were as usual found in good order.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *January 7th, 1876.*

The following changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of 20th August :—

	M.	F.	Total.	Appendix E.
Admissions,	8	9	17	Commissioners' Entries.
Discharges,	7	16	23	—
Deaths,	8	2	10	Royal and District Asylums.

These figures give a decrease of 16 in the number of inmates ; from 100 men and 136 women, as at last visit, to 93 men and 127 women. In spite of this reduction, evidence of over-crowding is still very apparent, especially on the female side ; and as in all probability the numbers will again increase, measures are being taken by the District Board to carry out the extension of the Asylum as formerly proposed. Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 3 were removed to other establishments, and 3 were placed in private dwellings. Of those who died, 6 were admitted in 1874 and 1875, and the others in previous years. The causes of death were in 9 cases organic disease of the brain or spinal cord, and in 1 case tuberculosis.

The house was in good order, but a necessity for renovations and repairs showed itself in many places. This necessity, however, is thoroughly recognised, and action is only postponed that the extension above referred to, and whatever other improvements may be determined on, may be carried out at the same time.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and the bedding is in sufficient quantity. The dietary is now ample. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, cod fish, haricot beans, and potatoes, in abundant quantities; but there is considerable room for improvement both in the manner of cooking the food and in the manner of serving it. It is strongly recommended that more attention should be given to these details.

No patient was in seclusion, and no entry occurs in the register since last visit. On both sides the patients were entirely free from excitement.

Sixty-four men and 114 women are registered as industrially employed. The means of profitable occupation for the men are becoming scarce, and unless additional ground be secured, it will be necessary to find work in levelling and other comparatively useless ways. Under no circumstances should the cultivation of land be more profitable than where the labour is gratuitous, and the market for the produce is at the door.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory. The mortality has been moderate, and from affections over which medicine exercises little control. At present 3 males and 5 females are confined to bed. The number of wet beds appears to average 10 or 12. No special night attendants are deemed necessary, but there can be no doubt that, on general principles, night attendants would be a security and comfort to the community. The airing-courts being found superfluous, it is intended to take down the walls and use the stones in the erection of the new buildings.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *15th September 1876.*

There are 93 men and 139 women at present on the Asylum register. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 45 admissions, 24 discharges, and 9 deaths.

Only one trifling accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings. These appear to have been well considered and designed, and they are being carried out with a careful attention to all details. When finished, they will not only supply additional accommodation, but they will remedy certain important defects in the old buildings, and render the Asylum exceedingly complete and satisfactory in all its arrangements.

Notwithstanding the confusion which necessarily attends the presence of tradesmen in large numbers, all parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean, and there were no indications of any interference with the comfort and well-being of the patients. During the time

Appendix
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sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Perthshire
District
Asylum.

of the visit, the inmates were tranquil and entirely free of complaint. The mortality has been low, and the existing health-condition is very good. Exercise in the open air is largely taken. The walls of the old airing-courts are being pulled down, and the unfenced grounds in front of the Asylum are to be considerably increased in size.

The flooring in many of the corridors and day-rooms is to be raised and replaced by flooring of red pine, which is to be waxed and polished. Two of the day-rooms on the male side have already been re-decorated and re-furnished in a very tasteful and satisfactory manner.

The beds in this Asylum have always been noted for their large size and comfortable appointments. The sound and refreshing sleep thus secured has no doubt tended to simplify management, improve the bodily health, and increase the chance of recovery. In the treatment of insanity it is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of sleep which is obtained by such natural means.

The work-room for the women is now more than full,¹ and it is a question whether the time has not arrived for using one of the day-rooms as a second work-room.

No opportunity of acquiring additional land, either by purchase or on lease, should be lost, though there is at present, and probably will be for a year or two, a sufficiency of out-door work for the men.

The books, registers, etc., were found as usual written up to date. They are kept in a neat and careful manner.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d March 1876.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The present population is made up of—

Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	16	86	84	197

These numbers are exclusive of 1 female private and 1 female pauper patient absent on probation.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	3	3	12	9	27
Discharges, . . .	3	3	4	1	11
Deaths,	1	0	2	3	6

These figures show an increase of 10 in the whole population.

The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are numerous, being 160 in all. Many of these refer to the occupation of locked rooms during the day by patients who desired rest and quiet, or to the use of mechanical appliances in the treatment of surgical cases; but in 27 instances the cause of seclusion or restraint was violence or excitement. The 160 entries refer to 20 patients, all of whom, except 4, were women. It would do away with the necessity of making entries in this register regarding patients who remain in bed during the whole day, or who lie down for a few hours in the afternoon, if the locks of the doors of some of the single rooms were furnished with ordinary handles.

In various parts of the house on the female side there was considerable excitement and noise. It is thought that this might be reduced by increasing the number of workers, and by treating all the day-rooms more or less as work-rooms. At present, only 56 women in all are said to be usefully employed, and of these, 12 are engaged in house-cleaning, leaving only 44 as occupied in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room.

The clothing of the private female patients is not so satisfactory as it should be, and it is suggested that an effort be made to receive, in the case of such patients, an ample supply of suitable clothing. It is also recommended that more attention be paid to the serving of the meals to the private patients.

¹ Note by Dr. McIntosh.—It was omitted to explain that many of the workers in the laundry were present. They will be sent to their usual work as soon as the laundry is completed.

In the clothing of the paupers of both sexes a considerable improvement was observed. Appendix E.

Twelve attendants and servants have left. One being discharged for intemperance, 1 for dishonesty, 1 for striking a patient, and 1 on account of an attack of insanity. Commissioners' Entries.

All parts of the house were found very clean and in good order.

The decoration of the wards is making great progress, and is being carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. It is recorded with pleasure that not a little of the work has been done by the head male attendant and male patients. Royal and District Asylums.

An important change in the staff is in contemplation. Instead of a matron, it is proposed to have a head female attendant, a cook and housekeeper, and a laundry-maid, all acting independently of each other under orders from the medical superintendent. Roxburgh District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, October 9, 1876.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 22d March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	5	6	7	7	25
Discharges,	4	4	6	9	23
Deaths,	0	0	1	2	3

Among the admissions are 3 re-admissions. The discharges include 10 recoveries, 2 transfers, and 2 escapes. The remaining 9 were removals to private dwellings. The mortality has been low. The causes of the 3 deaths were pneumonia, pleurisy, and paralysis. Post-mortem examinations were made in two of the cases.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. The register of seclusion, however, contains a large number of entries since last report, but many of these refer to the isolation which was deemed necessary for the proper treatment of ordinary bodily maladies. If the suggestion made at last visit of furnishing several of the single rooms with locks having ordinary handles were adopted, it would be found possible to greatly reduce the number of entries of seclusion.

Beyond the inmates of the sick-rooms, few of the male patients were found within doors. Of 96, the number resident, 54 were working in the grounds and workshops, and 15 were taking extended exercise. The more feeble were on the terrace in front of the house. Twenty-seven are registered as enjoying the privilege of parole in the grounds, and 4 as having the privilege of full parole. Of the females, at present 95 in number, 56 are industrially employed.

The general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. At first sight it might appear as if the furnishing and decoration were carried to excess considering the class of patients for whom the accommodation is provided, but it has to be kept in mind that the satisfactory condition of an asylum is greatly dependent on the influence which is exercised on its inmates by the circumstances in which they are placed. Experience shows that their behaviour improves with their surroundings: that there is less noise and excitement, less destruction of property, and less indulgence in degraded habits.

The bedding and day-clothing were both in good order. The patients raised at night are 14 on each side, and the wet beds on each side are generally about 2.

Judging from the appearance of the patients, the dietary is ample and appropriate, and the food is served neatly and comfortably. The supply of milk is 18 gallons a day, 66 men and 38 women taking porridge in the morning, and 64 men and 45 women in the evening.

The changes among the attendants continue pretty numerous, 10 having left since last inspection, almost all voluntarily. It is probable that the

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Entries.Royal and
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Asylums.Roxburgh
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provision of cottages for the families of married attendants would tend to insure a more permanent staff. No female attendant is at present on the staff of the male side. The change of matron alluded to in last report has been carried out, and the consequent change of system has been followed by improvement in various respects.

Only 1 accident has occurred since last visit, namely, the dislocation of the shoulder in an epileptic from falling out of bed.

The numbers absent on probation are 3 males and 5 females.

The supply of water is at present adequate, but in dry weather it becomes insufficient for the wants of the establishment, and the scrubbing of the floors is interrupted. Apparently, however, no very serious inconvenience has been experienced. Five small engines have been provided for the extinction of fire, and are kept in readiness in different parts of the building.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *January 5, 1876.*Stirling
District
Asylum.

Since the visit of 12th August the following are the changes which have taken place among the patients :—

	M.	F.	Total
Admissions,	20	20	40
Discharges,	30	22	52
Deaths,	7	7	14

These figures shew a diminution of 26 in the numbers on the registers, but the diminution in the numbers actually resident is 2 less. These are 114 males and 136 females. The numbers absent on probation are 1 male and 2 females. In addition to the numbers actually discharged, there are 9 males and 4 females, whose removal will shortly be accomplished ; and the numbers resident will then be 105 males and 132 females. The overcrowding commented upon in the more recent reports will thus be materially relieved, and the population will be brought for the time-being within the proper capabilities of the accommodation. It is however more than probable that the relief will prove only temporary, and that the necessity for extending the buildings will be felt to be imperative before much time has elapsed. Of the patients discharged since last visit, 23 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other Asylums, 11 were removed to the lunatic wards of Dumbarton poor-house, 1 was sent to the Larbert Institution for idiots, 6 were placed in private dwellings, 3 remained at home on the expiry of the period of probation, and 3 escaped. Two of the discharges were in consequence of the Medical Superintendent refusing to grant the certificate necessary to keep the Sheriff's order in force ; in a third case in which the certificate was refused, the inspector of poor of the patient's parish sent two medical men to the Asylum to certify to his insanity, and a fresh order was granted by the Sheriff without the patient's having left the house. The numbers removed to Dumbarton Poor-house have lately been considerably more numerous than they are likely to be in future, from the recent extension of the accommodation of that establishment being already about fully occupied.

The mortality has been high, but to a great extent it has been confined to the patients recently admitted. Thus of the 14 deaths, 9 were those of patients admitted in 1875. The causes of death were exhaustion and decay in 6 cases, organic affections of the nervous centres in 4, consumption in 2, heart disease in 1, and bronchitis in 1. In three cases there was a complication of erysipelas, and it appears that this malady is of frequent occurrence in the Asylum, but generally in a mild form. No very certain cause can be ascribed for its occurrence, but there are some grounds for thinking that it may be due to damp, the result partly of the site and climate, and partly of the wet-scrubbing of the floors. Of the existence of damp there can be no doubt. It is seen in the condition of the paper on the walls, and in the tardiness with which the floor dries after scrubbing. It is therefore very satisfactory to report that measures are now in active progress to heat the Asylum by steam. In this way it is hoped that a temperature sufficient to dispel damp within the buildings will be secured ; but at the same time it will be proper to limit

as much as possible the use of water in scrubbing. On this account it is desirable to lay down linoleum or matting in the corridors, and to paint or varnish the wood on both sides of the house. A beginning may be made on the female side, and in the sick-room of the male side; but as a preliminary measure it will be well to supply the females with house shoes. Several changes in the arrangements of the wards and in the classification of the patients are in contemplation, which will, it is thought, give a more homelike character to the accommodation, and permit of the introduction of many improvements in the furniture.

The changes among the attendants have again been numerous, but the present staff is favourably spoken of, and the latitude which has now been given to the Superintendent to regulate the wages in accordance with merit, will it is hoped limit future changes. The staff on the male side consists of a head attendant, eight ordinary attendants, a shoemaker, tailor, joiner, and engineer; on the female side, of nine attendants, three kitchen servants, and two laundresses. There is at present no matron or head attendant, and it is contemplated to try the experiment of doing without one. The results of doing without night attendants are not however satisfactory. The number of wet beds has considerably increased, and it is scarcely possible that the wants of the sick, infirm, and restless patients can be properly attended to. In a community of some 260 insane persons it can scarcely fail that there must always be several whose wants call for continuous watchfulness during the night. It will therefore be proper to re-appoint night attendants, and to set apart, under the proposed new arrangements, a room of sufficient size in which as many as possible of the patients requiring supervision should be brought together. The proper duties of night attendants are not limited to the care of the wet patients, but include the administration of food and stimulants to the sick and feeble.

The house was in good order except where interfered with by the operations for introducing the steam-pipes, but attention is directed to the condition of a good many of the hair mattresses, which are in need of refilling. The day clothing of both sexes was in a satisfactory state, and the necessary additions to the female apparel, to insure health and comfort, have been, or are being made.

The dietary appears to be ample, and the food is of excellent quality.

No patient was found in a locked room, and tranquillity prevailed in every department. One patient, however, wore a canvass polka, restraining the hands, to prevent the destruction of clothing. It is strongly recommended that in such cases muffs or gloves should be used, so that the free movement of the arms should not be interfered with. The necessary repairs of the gloves cannot be very costly, and perhaps in the present case a remedy for the destructive propensities would be found in a more generous dietary.

The means of occupation are abundant, and industrial employment is fairly developed. Considerable attention is also given to recreation. Preparations were being made for the new year's ball; and as evidence of the interest that is taken in the welfare and happiness of the patients, it may be stated that on appeal to the ladies of the district by Admiral Sir James Hope, one of the members of the District Board, a large collection of artificial flowers, ribbons, and other articles of female finery, was made and sent to the Asylum. In connection with the subject of dress, it would be well to consider whether the patients should not be supplied with pocket handkerchiefs. If withheld for fear of affording the means of suicide, the reason is one which would apply to braces and several other articles of clothing.

Extended exercise in the grounds is taken by nearly the whole of the patients, and very few are restricted to the airing courts.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14th September 1876.

Since last visit Dr. Skae has ceased to be the Medical Superintendent of this Asylum, having obtained the appointment of Inspector of Asylums in New Zealand.

He has been succeeded by Dr. Maclaren, who for a considerable time was

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Dr. Clouston's principal assistant in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and who entered on the discharge of his duties about two months ago.

The present population of the Asylum is 248—112 men and 136 women. These numbers do not include 1 man and 4 women absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit there have been 76 admissions, 56 discharges, and 19 deaths.

The mortality has been unusually high, and an examination of the death register does not disclose any sufficient explanation, though it appears that several patients were admitted in a dying condition. The causes of death were senile decay in 4 instances, general paralysis in 3, phthisis in 3, epilepsy in 2, exhaustion from acute mania in 2, and pleurisy, cancer, heart disease, and apoplexy in 1 each.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

A matron has recently been appointed, and many advantages are expected to follow this change in the staff.

The bad quality of the carpenter and plaster work still makes itself very apparent, and many repairs and much repainting and repapering are needed. There is every reason to believe, however, that all that is necessary will be done by the District Board and Dr. Maclaren with as little loss of time as possible, and in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Already, indeed, no inconsiderable progress has been made in the decorating and furnishing of the wards.

It is in contemplation to build several cottages for attendants, and for other persons in the service of the Institution. Experience has shown that it is undesirable to draw these together, and it is accordingly recommended that the cottages should be detached, and built in different parts of the grounds.

The books and registers were in good order.

BOTHWELL ASYLUM, *5th August 1876.*

Licensed
Houses.Bothwell
Asylum.

The inmates consist of 24 females and 26 males. These numbers include 1 voluntary patient.

Since the date of last visit there have been 19 admissions, 14 discharges, and 4 deaths. These figures indicate a considerable movement in the population. During the last 12 months the admissions amount to 41, or 82 per cent. of the average number resident. The death rate has been high; but no patient is at present in bed or under treatment for any bodily disorder.

The scarcity of water continues, and in various respects this is felt to be detrimental to the institution.

Dinner was served in a neat and orderly manner during the visit. The food was of good quality, abundant, and well cooked. All the patients except three dined together in the Hall.

The wards were in good order, and the patients were free from excitement.

The grounds about the Asylum are well kept, and they are laid out entirely with the view of rendering them serviceable to the patients.

BOTHWELL ASYLUM, *January 28th, 1876.*

Since the visit of 18th August, 20 patients have been admitted, 18 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of the discharges 14 were recoveries. Of the deaths 1 was caused by hepatitis, 1 by apoplexy, and 1 by suicide. The sanitary condition of the establishment is described as having been, on the whole, satisfactory, but the occurrence of erysipelas in two or three cases gave some cause for anxiety, and led to the isolation of the patient who committed suicide. Only one patient is at present confined to bed.

The house was in good order, and the inmates were free from excitement. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state.

The inmates are at present 30 males and 20 females, and the number of attendants is 3 on the male side, and 2 on the female, with occasional assistance from the gardener and house-servants.

The meal served during the visit was abundant and well-cooked, and the table was neatly laid out.

The scarcity of water still continues, but confident expectations are entertained that steps will soon be taken by the Local Authority to introduce such a supply as will meet the wants of the district. No entry of seclusion occurs in the register for a long period, and, with the exception of the suicide to which reference has been made, there has been no accident.

Two attendants have left, one voluntarily, the other for misconduct.

The grounds continue to afford abundant means of occupation for all the males disposed to work. Exercise is taken in them by both sexes, and many patients go frequently beyond them for country walks.

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—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Bothwell
Asylum.

MELVILLE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, 2d February 1876.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 4 admissions and 6 discharges. No death has taken place. Of the six patients discharged, 4 were under Sheriff's orders, and these all left the Asylum restored to health. The other two patients discharged were voluntary inmates.

No accident is recorded. Seclusion has been twice resorted to—in the case of one patient and immediately after admission.

The house was found in its usual good order. The patients were contented and tranquil, and their sanitary state was quite satisfactory. Several of them go regularly to church with Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers.

It would be well, however, if exercise beyond the grounds were somewhat more frequently taken.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Melville
House
Asylum.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, August 23d, 1876.

Since the visit of the 2d February there have been 9 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths. In 1 of the admissions one of the medical certificates is granted by Dr. Sanderson, the medical attendant of the establishment, a proceeding which is not in accordance with the provisions of the statutes. Of the patients discharged 3 are entered as recovered, 3 as transferred to other asylums, and 1 as taken home. The 2 fatal cases were of recent admission. The present numbers are 4 males and 15 females.

The house was clean and in good order. It is desirable, however, to add to the furniture of the rooms occupied by the patients paying the lower rates, to re-tease several of the mattresses, and to substitute chairs for the benches in the dining-hall. The patients were all quiet and free from excitement. In the register of seclusion 6 entries occur since last visit referring to two patients.

No one is at present confined to bed.

Several patients of both sexes continue to attend church, and to take extended exercise beyond the Asylum grounds.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 4th February 1876.

There are 30 gentlemen and 36 ladies at present in the Asylum, 2 of the gentlemen being voluntary patients. These numbers do not include 1 gentleman absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 7 admissions, 6 discharges, and 1 death. Two of the admissions and 2 of the discharges refer to voluntary patients. The death resulted from suicide.

There are 5 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion. These refer to 2 patients who were secluded for periods varying from 1 to 4 days on account of maniacal excitement.

No change has taken place among the female attendants, but six of the male attendants have left or been discharged.

The airing-courts have not been used for some months; exercise is taken by all the patients in the general garden-grounds, and 18 of the gentlemen and

Saughton
Hall
Asylum.

Appendix 16 of the ladies walk in the country beyond the Asylum premises. Forenoon
E. and afternoon carriage drives are taken every day. The patients frequently
attend theatrical and musical performances in town.

Commis- Last Sunday 7 of them went to church in Edinburgh or Corstorphine.
sioners' There are weekly dances or reunions at Balgreen, the drawing-room being now
Entries. more or less fully given up to the patients.

Licensed In Saughton Hall the billiard-room has been supplied with an excellent
Houses. new table, and in the evening the gentlemen are permitted to smoke in this
room. Many of the doors have been furnished with ordinary handles, doing
away with the need of a key to open them from one side if not from both sides.
Saughton The flooring of some of the corridors has been renewed and covered with
Hall linoleum. Several of the sitting-rooms and bed-rooms have been tastefully
Asylum. refurnished. The low day-room on the female side is now only used as a
sleeping-room. The close-door giving access to the Asylum has been removed
and replaced by an open wicket, and the pleasure-ground in front of the
buildings has been rearranged, and is to be given up to the use of the patients.

All these things show a desire to remove unnecessary restrictions on
liberty, to gratify the tastes and habits of individual patients, to give all
parts of the institution as far as possible the aspect of a private residence, and
to increase the high reputation it has acquired as an Asylum for patients in
affluent circumstances.

The books and registers were examined and found to be in good order, and
written up to date.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 25th August 1876.

Since the visit of the 4th February, 17 patients have been admitted, 7
have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those discharged 4 had re-
covered. Both of the fatal cases were of recent admission.

Besides these changes there have been 3 admissions and 3 discharges of
voluntary inmates.

The numbers at present resident are 29 gentlemen and 40 ladies, 1 of the
former and 2 of the latter being voluntaries. There are absent on pass or
probation, 1 gentleman and 1 lady.

The condition of the establishment was in all respects satisfactory. The
endeavours to extend freedom, to bring the patients more into contact with
the outer world, and to allow them to share in the ordinary amusements and
pleasures of life, continue to be assiduously and successfully prosecuted.
The results are seen in the tranquillity which pervades the house, and in the
increased contentment of the patients.

Increased attention is also given to approximate the habits of the establish-
ment to those of an ordinary household, and accordingly certain of the ladies
and gentlemen now dine together, presided over by the matron and resident
medical officer.

Some minor structural improvements are at present in progress. These, it
is suggested, should be extended to embrace the remodelling of some of the
old window frames, and of the gas fittings of some of the bedrooms.

Seclusion is sparingly used, and the administration of narcotics for the
purpose of securing tranquillity at night is rare and exceptional.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, February 18, 1876.

Wester- The changes among the patients under the Sheriff's order, since the visit of
mains 17th August 1875, are 4 admissions and 2 discharges. There have likewise
Asylum. been 2 voluntary admissions. Twelve ladies are at present resident, and 2
are absent on probation.

The state of the house was in all respects satisfactory. It is fully and
comfortably furnished, is well kept, and has the general aspect of the
residence of a private family in easy circumstances.

The inmates were neatly and comfortably clothed, and tidy in dress and
person. There was no noise or excitement. Great credit is due to Mr. and
Mrs. Lawrie for the manner in which they conduct the establishment.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 28th July 1876. Appendix E.

There are 14 ladies at present in the establishment. Since the date of last visit there have been 3 admissions and 3 discharges.

The inmates, without exception, were tranquil and without complaints. The attention given to personal cleanliness and tidiness is very satisfactory. The general aspect of comfort in the house is even higher than at former visits.

The food is of good quality, is well cooked, and is served in a suitable manner. The majority of the ladies sit at table with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 2d February 1876.

Eleven gentlemen and 34 ladies at present reside in the Asylum. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths.

As usual nothing has to be recorded, but what is favourable, regarding the condition and management of this Institution. The treatment of the patients is full of care, good sense, kindness, and liberality. Every effort is made to gratify individual tastes, to extend freedom, and generally to reduce the disagreeables which, to some extent, must be felt by those who live in Asylums.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

White-house Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, August 22, 1876.

The inmates at this date are 10 gentlemen and 30 ladies under the Sheriff's order, and 2 ladies who are voluntaries. There are, besides, 2 ladies absent on probation. The changes among the certificated patients since the visit of 2d January are 2 admissions, 3 discharges, and 3 deaths. There have likewise been 3 voluntary admissions, and 1 voluntary discharge. All the inmates were seen with the exception of 4 who at present occupy the house at Prestonpans, which has been taken for the purpose of affording a change in rotation to those who would derive pleasure or profit from it.

The house was in all respects in a satisfactory condition. The patients were entirely free from excitement, and with nothing either in their attire or behaviour to distinguish them from the occupants of a well-conducted private dwelling-house. Every endeavour is made to render the house a comfortable home, and very gratifying success has been attained in this respect.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th February 1876.

The following are the changes recorded in the registers since the visit of 24th August 1875:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	7	14	21
Discharges,	5	14	19
Deaths,	1	2	3

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Of the patients admitted 11 were chargeable to the Abbey parish, and 10 to those parishes for which the Asylum has undertaken to provide accommodation. Of those discharged 17 had recovered. The causes of death were old age, paralysis, and peritonitis, at the ages of 71, 78, and 36. In the last case the malady was supposed to have been the result of swallowing rubbish, but no post-mortem examination was made.

The crowded condition of the wards, and the temporary expedient of fitting up a dormitory for the female surplus patients in the poorhouse, indicate the propriety of reconsidering the arrangements that have been made to meet the wants of the district. At the present moment the Abbey parish is only able to fulfil the engagements it has contracted by sending its own patients

Appendix
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sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Abbey
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to other Asylums; and although the opening of the Burgh Parochial Asylum will afford all the accommodation that the district may in the meantime require, difficulties can scarcely fail to present themselves as to the parishes which should depend on the one institution or the other. If the Abbey Parochial Board determine on continuing to furnish accommodation to all the parishes included in the present agreement, it will be necessary to undertake considerable extensions of their Asylum. The day-room accommodation, for one thing, is much too limited; and the want of a general dining-hall and recreation-room should be met.

The house was found in good order. Some wooden bedsteads and new carpeting have been supplied, with the result of showing how desirable it is to carry these improvements further.

The wants of the patients as regards food and clothing are amply supplied. The females were very tidy in dress. Industrial occupation is well developed. The conventional currency which is in use in the Asylum has been found of great service in inducing industrial habits. Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be taken every day by the female patients. This is a practice which is calculated to exercise a very beneficial influence upon both patients and attendants, upon the same principle that it was desirable to remove the walls of the airing courts—namely, to permit of a certain amount of public supervision.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no instance of restraint or seclusion has occurred since last inspection.

The wet beds rarely exceed two or three; the bedding was found in all cases in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

One accident is recorded, caused by a patient attacking the head attendant. The circumstances were investigated at the time of its occurrence.

The various registers are carefully kept.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th September 1876.

There are 40 men and 55 women at present in the Asylum. The opening of the Institution at Riccartbar has thus afforded no sensible relief to the overcrowding.

Since the date of last visit the changes in the population consist of 43 admissions, 39 discharges, and 6 deaths.

Eleven of the female patients still sleep in the dormitory fitted up for them in the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse. The overcrowding of the day-rooms of the Asylum was never more apparent, and it is hoped that the erection of the new dining-hall, with dormitories above it, will be proceeded with at once.

It is understood that the necessity for this extension of the buildings has been admitted.

Many of the floors of the old house are in need of repair, and some articles of furniture, which are worn out, should be replaced.

Since last visit, several of the day-rooms and dormitories have been painted and papered.

The substitution of wooden for iron bedsteads, so far as it has been carried out, is a great improvement.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only one slight accident is recorded.

The management of the Asylum, and the general condition of the patients, continue to deserve the favourable things which have been said of them in former reports.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, BARNHILL, February 15, 1876.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

Since last visit, on 14th October, all the male patients have been removed to the new Asylum at Woodilee, and the number of female patients has been reduced from 85 to 54. The following are the changes as recorded in the registers:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	15	18
Discharges,	77	43	120
Deaths,	2	2	4

Of the discharges, 8 were recoveries; 3 of the patients who died were admitted in 1875, and the fourth in 1871. The causes of death were old age and decay in two cases, chronic diarrhœa in one, and fractured ribs in one. An investigation into the circumstances connected with the last case was made by the Procurator-fiscal, but with no definite result.

In the expectation that the whole of the patients will be removed within two or three weeks, nothing is being done to the house beyond what is absolutely necessary.

The condition of the patients was, however, satisfactory. They were comfortably clothed, clean in person, and free from excitement. There has been little use of seclusion since last inspection.

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BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 8th February 1876.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 24th August consist of 9 admissions, 11 discharges, and 1 death. These figures shew a diminution of 3 in the numbers resident, which is now within the limits of the license. Of the patients discharged, 5 have recovered, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, and 3 were placed in private dwellings. The single death was due to chronic diarrhœa at the age of 31.

The present house will soon be deserted for the new Asylum, which is expected to be ready for occupation in about three months. On this account no renewals are being made here, except such as are absolutely necessary. Nevertheless the general aspect of matters was satisfactory.

The health of the inmates has been as usual good. One patient only is confined to bed, but more as a precautionary measure than from positive disease.

Several of the inmates were at work at the new Asylum, and a considerable proportion of the females were engaged in various occupations. No one was noisy or excited, and the four entries of seclusion recorded in the register were for periods of short duration. There has been no serious accident.

The male attendant who had been in the house for many years recently left, and two attendants have been appointed in his place with the view of preparing for the removal to the new Asylum. Hitherto they have given satisfaction. The registers were all in order.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, February 15, 1876.

The patients resident at this date are 60 males and 148 females. Some confusion has occurred in the registers from including in the discharges patients admitted on certificates of emergency, who were not entered in the register of admissions: when this mistake has been corrected, the following will be the changes which have occurred since last visit on 11th October:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	5	11	16
Discharges,	7	11	18
Deaths,	0	2	2

The numbers admitted on certificates of emergency were 21 males and 9 females. These cases were detained two or three days, and were then sent to Gartnavel.

Of the discharges, 11 were recoveries. The causes of death were in both cases organic disease of the brain.

The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory, but, as has been pointed out on former occasions, there is in various parts a necessity for repainting, which should be executed in a cheerful and decorative style. Hair mattresses should also be more abundantly supplied. Altogether, care should be taken in all renewals to bring the furniture more into accordance with modern views, and benches should, as a rule, give way to chairs.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and the bedding was in ample quantity.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are about 50 men and 120 women. It must, however, be again pointed out that, as regards the men,

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these numbers are deceptive, if they are intended to indicate habitual and steady work of a profitable kind, or of such a kind as would afford a stimulus to the bodily functions. Unpicking cotton is not calculated to have any beneficial influence either on mind or body, and it is probably from the small amount of work calculated to interest the patients, that the complaints of unjust detention are more numerous than are usual in similar institutions. The means of exercise for both sexes must also be regarded as deficient both in extent and in amenity. It is difficult to see how, in the present site, a remedy can be found for these shortcomings. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very satisfactory. The mortality has been small, and there has been no epidemic illness. Both sexes were free from excitement, and neither seclusion nor restraint has been in use since last visit. Two accidents of no great importance have occurred. The changes among the attendants include two dismissals for misconduct.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 7th September 1876.

There are 60 male and 150 female patients at present in the Asylum.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 99 admissions, 91 discharges, and 7 deaths. Many of the patients admitted were sent into the Institution on certificates of emergency, and were removed to other institutions before the period during which the certificates remained in force had expired.

The mortality has been low, and the existing state of health of the inmates is good.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only 5 trifling accidents are recorded.

Nearly every bed in the establishment is now supplied with a hair-mattress, and several of the rooms occupied by the attendants have been supplied with wardrobes.

Fifteen attendants have left,—the majority going voluntarily, but one being discharged for drunkenness.

Many of the wards will soon require to be repapered and painted. When this is done an effort should be made to give them as bright and cheerful an aspect as possible. The cloth on the floor of the corridors and dormitories should be replaced, as it wears out, by woollen carpeting, of good quality and bright colours.

The patients are well clothed and well fed; they are treated with kindness and consideration by those in immediate charge of them; and they are under the medical care of an able, experienced, and painstaking physician. They have thus many and great advantages; but, on the other hand, the defective site of the establishment entails serious disadvantages, which no liberality or skill can remove. In nothing, perhaps, is this more apparent than in the want of healthy out-door occupation for the men.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th February 1876.

Govan
Parochial
Asylum.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 15th November :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	18	24	42
Discharges,	15	17	32
Deaths,	2	1	3

The present numbers are 93 males and 89 females. Of the patients discharged, 28 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 3 were taken home; and it is worthy of notice that of the total number discharged 21 were admitted in 1875, and 8 in 1876.

The causes of death were brain disease in 2 cases, and pleuro-pneumonia in 1 case.

The health of the community is described as having been very satisfactory during the last three months. At present 5 males and 3 females are in bed from disease, mostly of an incurable form.

The wants of the patients are fully and comfortably supplied. The day-clothing and bedding were in ample quantity and in satisfactory condition, but efforts should be made to reduce the number of straw-beds, and of beds on the floor. Experiments to improve the heating of certain parts of the house by steam coils are being made, and promise to be successful.

The manner in which the open fires are guarded is out of keeping with modern views and with the general arrangements of the house, and should be modified. In most of the rooms guards might altogether be dispensed with, and where needed ordinary nursery fenders would, as a rule, answer the purpose. The manner of serving the food, too, falls short of what is elsewhere attained, and improvement in this respect is recommended, on the principle that it would act as a humanizing influence, and tend to improve the general habits of the patients.

The wards were found in excellent order. Not much has been done in the way of painting and decorating since last inspection, but the painters are in the house, and it is intended immediately to lay down linoleum in the corridors, to place carpeting by the beds, and to supply such articles of furniture as may be required.

There was no manifestation of excitement in either division. Seclusion is rarely used. The register contains no entries of this kind since last visit, but there are several entries of the use of the strait-waistcoat in the cases of 5 patients, either to guard against violence or against suicide.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 56 males and 68 females. The men have hitherto had abundant sources of occupation in the grounds around the house, and when these fail they will now have the ground lately purchased to fall back upon. The women continue to do a great deal of work for Glasgow warehouses. Considerable attention appears to be given to recreation and to extended exercise.

No accident is recorded since last inspection. Six attendants have left the service of the institution, one having been discharged for misconduct. It appears doubtful whether a week's annual holiday is a sufficient break in the duties of attendants, and an extension to ten days for the ordinary, and to fourteen days for the head attendants, would, it is thought, conduce to their efficiency.

The original Asylum buildings may be regarded as fully occupied, but the accommodation provided by the supplementary wards is at present entirely free. This accommodation is roomy, well furnished, and in all respects appropriate. The only doubt is, whether it will long suffice to meet the wants of the parish; and it will be well to keep in mind the difficulties which will arise when it is occupied, as to the disposal of new cases.

The impressions produced by the visit were on the whole of a very satisfactory kind.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th September 1876.

There are 99 men and 95 women at present in the Asylum.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 86 admissions, 55 discharges, and 21 deaths.

The mortality has been high. Possibly this may be accounted for in part by the unusual activity in the movement of the population, and by the admission of more than the ordinary proportion of patients in a feeble and dying condition. Seven of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 4 to paralysis, 2 to epilepsy, 2 to pulmonary affections, 2 to general debility, 2 to exhaustion from maniacal excitement, 1 to diarrhoea, and 1 to anasarca. The mean age of those who died was 47. Seven of them were admitted in 1876, 6 in 1875, 2 in 1874, 5 in 1873, and 1 in 1872. Sixteen of the 21 deaths occurred among the men. On the whole, the existing health condition of the inmates was thought satisfactory. Eighty-nine men and 84 women dined together in the hall, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and fair bodily health. Among the occupants of the infirmary wards, however, there are several who are in a very feeble state. These patients appear to be carefully nursed during night and day, and to be liberally supplied with medical comforts.

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Great and satisfactory improvements have taken place in the decoration and furnishing of the day-rooms and dormitories. The work has been done with much taste and in a liberal spirit, and the general effect is very pleasing.

The changes among the attendants have not been numerous. Only 4 accidents are recorded, and these were all of a slight character. No patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress. There are 22 entries, however, in the register of restraint and seclusion, referring to the use of the strait-jacket or gloves in the case of 6 patients, chiefly to prevent self-mutilation, or for the treatment of surgical affections. Seclusion is very rarely found necessary.

The clothing of the patients—both men and women—was tidy and sufficient, and proper attention appears to be paid to personal cleanliness.

It is recommended that each patient be supplied with a night-dress and a pair of slippers.

The books were as usual in good order, and written up to date.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *February 19, 1876.*

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

This house was last visited on the 27th August. Since that date 11 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 1 has died. The numbers at present resident are 36 males and 42 females.

The sanitary state of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory, and the mortality has been low. The single death was due to general paralysis at the age of 48.

Seclusion has been used on only one occasion since last visit. At the present time, both males and females are perfectly tranquil and free from excitement.

The house was in good order. The bedding was clean, and the coverings sufficient. As the new Asylum will not be ready for occupation for two years, it will be necessary to renew or re-tease such of the mattresses as from time to time become thin and hard.

The means of occupation for the men is at present almost entirely restricted to oakum picking and house-work, but as the season advances, out-door labour on the hill will be resumed.

Only one slight accident has occurred, from a fall in an epileptic fit. There has been no change among the attendants. The result of the trial alluded to in last entry was a verdict of "not proven."

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *7th August 1876.*

There are 38 men and 42 women at present in the house. The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 7 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. The mortality has been low, and the existing sanitary condition of the patients is good. No accident has occurred, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

The establishment now occupies a temporary position, but it is recorded with satisfaction that there is no evidence that this is leading to deterioration in any respect.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

RICCARTSBAR ASYLUM, *8th and 9th September 1876.*

Riccartsbarr
Asylum.

The Asylum was opened on the 19th of June. Since that date 99 patients have been admitted, of whom 48 were chargeable to the Burgh parish, and 51 to the parishes of Port-Glasgow, Neilston, Houston, Kilbarchan, Inchinnan, and Renfrew. Two patients have been discharged, 1 being removed as recovered, and the other being sent to Ireland. One death has occurred in the case of a patient who laboured under grave bodily disease at the time of admission. The present population is made up of 45 men and 51 women.

The house was found in excellent order, and much credit is due to the Parochial Board and the Asylum Committee for the completeness of the arrangements, which are satisfactory without being unduly expensive. The Institution bids fair to take a good place among the Asylums of Scotland.

The mode of supplying the establishment with hot water, and the drying arrangements of the laundry, have not been found to work perfectly ; but hitherto no structural defects or troubles have been encountered which cannot easily be remedied, or which are beyond the usual experience of what follows the opening of an institution of this kind.

Great efforts should be made to secure the satisfactory working of the earth-closets (1.) by taking care to provide a sufficiency of well-prepared earth, (2.) by great regularity in removing and cleaning the pans, and (3.) by close attention to the mechanism of the earth boxes behind the seats.

An annual grant of money should be voted for the purchase of pictures, newspapers, and magazines, and the formation of a library should be at once commenced. The infirmary day-rooms should be partially carpeted, and the uncovered part of the floor waxed and polished. The bedsteads should be varnished while the wood is fresh, and before it has been washed.

Forty-four men and 48 women dine together in the hall—only 4 patients thus dining apart. Perfect tranquillity prevailed during the meal, and indeed during the whole of the time over which the visit extended.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and only two accidents, both of a trifling character, are recorded. The medical care of the patients appears to be thorough and satisfactory. The case-book is written up to date, and the visits of the medical officer are regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.

It has not been found easy to secure a staff of good attendants, and the changes in it have been somewhat numerous, but the experience of the superintendent in this matter is nothing unusual. Every effort should be made to secure the services of competent and trustworthy attendants.

Altogether the impression left by the visit was very pleasing.

WOODILEE ASYLUM, *January 29, 1876.*

This Asylum, erected by the Barony Parish of Glasgow for the care and treatment of its pauper lunatics, admitted its first patients on the 16th September 1875. It was planned for the accommodation of 400 patients, but it will probably be found that this number may be considerably exceeded without injury to health or discipline. The present inmates are 148 males and 52 females. This disparity in the numbers has arisen from the male side having been sooner finished and furnished than the female. Altogether the admissions up to this date have been 217, the discharges 13, and the deaths 4. As a matter of course a large proportion of the patients admitted have been old chronic cases, the accumulation of years in the old Asylum, but those recently admitted have generally come directly from their homes, and it is from them mainly that the discharges have taken place. Of the discharges, 9 were recoveries, and in these cases the period of residence was of short duration, frequently not exceeding two or three weeks. This fact is in accordance with the general experience of Parochial Asylums, which show a more rapid movement among the patients than is found in the Chartered and District Asylums, owing partly to differences in the circumstances, habits, and occupations of the population from which the patients are drawn, and partly to the greater freedom with which recourse is had to asylum treatment when the patient is never withdrawn from the custody of the Parochial authorities.

The mortality has been moderate. The causes of death were general paralysis in 2 cases, epilepsy in 1, and suicide in 1. Thus, with the exception of the last case, all the deaths were the result of incurable affections of the nervous system. The death from suicide is much to be deplored, but it is an occurrence which should not lead to any permanent limitation of the freedom which, under modern views of treatment, it may be thought right to accord to the patients. In the present state of the surroundings of the Asylum, with an unfenced quarry-hole, and the line of railway only partially fenced, it is certainly a prudent precaution to put restrictions on liberty ; but it should be kept in view that in the management of an asylum it will probably be better to run a certain amount of risk with one or two patients than

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impose such restrictions upon the whole community as will impair the general contentment and happiness. Besides, it should not be forgotten that restrictions of this kind, while interfering injuriously with the welfare of the general body of the patients, frequently fail in the very object for which they were imposed. Experience shows that suicides in asylums are less common now than they were in the days when mechanical restraint was frequently used to prevent them; and therefore it is not unlikely that a further extension of freedom, though it may fail in some cases, will on the whole prove a success by the beneficial influence it is calculated to exercise on the morbid feelings of the patient. At any rate the question is one which should not be permanently decided under the influence of a panic.

In several respects the arrangements of the house are still incomplete, but on the male side, where most progress has been made, there is abundant evidence of satisfactory organisation. The wards were in excellent order, and industrial occupation is already extensively developed. About a hundred of the men were actively employed in various ways in the grounds, in the workshops, and at the farm, and no difficulty has been experienced in getting the patients of an urban population to engage in out-door work. The beneficial results on health are seen in the low mortality, and in the fact that not a single male patient was found in bed. The farm is already yielding good practical results in the supply of food. The live stock consists at present of 11 cows, 3 cattle which are being fattened, 6 pigs, 4 horses, and about 200 sheep. Almost the whole of the butcher meat consumed in the Asylum is slaughtered at home.

The farm buildings are as yet but temporary erections; but in preparing the plans for the permanent buildings it will be well to keep in mind that the farm offices of an asylum require an amount of space for the occupation of the patients which is not called for in an ordinary farm-stead; and in view of the possibility, not to say probability, of further accommodation for patients being before long required, the drawings should show in what manner accommodation of a simple and inexpensive kind could be provided for a goodly number of the out-door working patients.

A good deal of the furniture has yet to be supplied, including the tables and chairs of the dining-hall. Still the temporary arrangements which have been made answer their purpose very fairly, and the food is comfortably and neatly served. Ordinary knives and forks are provided, and separate plates for broth, meat, and vegetables.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and no special contrivance in dress of any kind is in use. On the male side a night attendant has been appointed, and there the number of wet beds varies from none to three. On the female side, where, owing to the small number of patients, the organisation is less complete, no night attendant has yet been appointed, and the wet beds are more numerous. It is therefore desirable that such an additional number of female patients should be admitted as would warrant the appointment of a night attendant, and the thorough organisation of the female department. The only serious difficulty in the way of this being at once accomplished lies in the uncertainty of the water supply. A dispute with the water company has led to a stoppage of the supply, and pipes are being laid down to springs within the grounds with the view of making the establishment independent of extraneous sources.

Time has been found to give considerable development to amusements, and weekly entertainments of a varied character take place in the recreation hall.

Religious service is regularly performed in the Chapel on Sundays.

It will soon be necessary to take into consideration the appointment of an assistant physician. The duties of the superintendent are so multifarious, and the interruptions to which he is exposed so numerous, that without assistance his own health is likely to be injuriously affected, and the efficiency of the establishment to suffer.

Altogether the impressions received from the inspection were of a very gratifying character, and it was felt that the Woodilee Asylum is destined to exercise a very important influence on the future management of the insane.

WOODILEE ASYLUM, 27th and 28th July 1876.

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The existing population consists of 167 men and 167 women, or 334 in all. Since the date of last visit there have been 210 admissions, 60 discharges, and 18 deaths.

Of the patients admitted 110 were transferred from other asylums, and 100 came from their homes.

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Of the 60 patients discharged, 48 were cured, and 12 relieved.

Chronic cerebral disease, general paralysis, phthisis, and erysipelas, caused respectively 5, 2, 4, and 3, of the deaths. The mean age of those who died was 47.

Woodilee
Asylum.

These figures indicate a very active movement in the population.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and no patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress.

Three accidents are recorded of a more or less serious character, and involving fracture of bones, but all ending well.

Since the opening of the house, 65 attendants, artizans, and house servants, have been engaged. Of these 22 have left. The changes have, therefore, been numerous, but not more numerous than generally happens after an asylum is first opened. Only 1 was discharged for a serious fault. The great majority either resigned or were dismissed on account of unsuitability.

An excellent dinner of broth, beef, rice, and bread was served in a most orderly manner during the visit. Perfect tranquillity prevailed. The number of patients in the hall was 305. Of the 167 male patients in the Asylum, all were present except 13; and of the 167 females, all except 16. The 29 who were absent out of a population of 334, included the two assistant night attendants, and the 2 assistant waiters, leaving thus only 25 out of a population of 334 who were unfit to be present at the general dinner in consequence of their mental or their bodily condition. After the patients had dined they continued to sit quietly at table, while the attendants dined.

Every patient in the house sleeps on a hair mattress. In the case of wet patients, waterproof sheets are used. The beds are remarkably comfortable—large and well appointed. Each bed has a binding blanket, a hair bolster, and a feather pillow. The men and women are already to a large extent supplied with excellent night-gowns. All these arrangements are intended as aids in securing sound and refreshing sleep by natural means, and the result appears to be successful and gratifying. Only two sleeping draughts have been given since the Asylum was opened, and during the same time the entire quantity of stimulants consumed amounts only to 2½ bottles of whiskey, and 35 bottles of sherry—the mean population being about 250. This is exclusive of a weekly supply of whiskey given as an indulgence and reward to one patient who acts as foreman in the shoemaker's shop.

The sick and infirm and suicidal are drawn as much as possible together, and on each side of the Asylum an attendant and trustworthy patient sit with them all night. A considerable number of those who are restless or infirm have a tumbler of good milk during the night, in addition to a second supper about 10 o'clock. Not a few of the infirm and acutely ill have also between breakfast and dinner a lunch of corn-flour, milk and wine, beef-tea, or some other article of food which is considered specially suitable to their condition.

Less than one-half of the patients (about 150 men) take porridge and milk for breakfast. All the women have coffee and bread and butter for that meal, and both men and women have tea and bread and butter for supper. The quantity of new milk given to each patient who took porridge was ascertained to be between 11 and 12 ounces.

In all the wards the women were found busily and usefully employed in various kinds of needle-work, and among them no noisy or excited patient was seen. Their dress was highly satisfactory, and their aspect and demeanour indicated good health and contentment.

The dress of the men is perhaps scarcely yet so satisfactory as that of the women, but their contentment and tranquillity were quite as well marked, and their engagement in useful work even more striking. Most of this work was in the open air. Thirty-three men were occupied in laying off the

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grounds, 62 in removing mounds of earth, 15 in filling up a quarry, 7 in making drains, 2 were working with the mason, 5 were engaged about the farm-steading, and 11 were with the gardener. In addition to these, 2 patients were working in the joiner's shop, 3 in the shoemaker's shop, 1 in the plumber's shop, and 1 in the bakehouse. These figures give 142 men working as labourers, farm-servants, gardeners, or artisans. All of them were seen at work. Only 13 are entered as ward-cleaners, and 23 as sick or infirm.

It was impossible to see the male patients so extensively, interestedly, and actively engaged in healthy work, without feeling a strong conviction that the work was acting beneficially on them, increasing the chances of cure and hastening it in the case of the curable, and adding to the contentment, health, and tranquillity of the incurable.

It is satisfactory to learn that the farm is showing good financial results. The garden is not yet in its permanent form, but it is expected that it will soon be so. It is of the highest importance that the Institution should be very abundantly supplied with vegetables.

The cleanliness of the house, its good order, and comfortable aspect, were everything that could be desired.

The establishment has now an abundant supply of good water.

The reporter attended chapel on the morning of the 28th. Dr. Rutherford conducted the services. About 300 of the patients were present, and they comported themselves in a most orderly manner. After breakfast and prayers, the men were drawn up in front of the Asylum, and inspected before going to their work. All this was completed, without any appearance of hurry, by nine o'clock.

The first structural change that should be made is the erection of at least two large and comfortable shoe-rooms on the male side.

Experience shows that in an establishment of this size a clerk will be needed (1.) to assist the medical officers in keeping the registers and books, and in copying and issuing the notices, etc., and (2.) to assist the house-steward in keeping the books of his department, and to act for him in absence.

It is hoped that the general accounts of the establishment are being kept in the way laid down in the rules.

There can be little need to add to this report that the impression left by the inspection now completed was highly favourable and pleasing, both as regards the management of the Asylum and the condition of its inmates.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, ABERDEEN,
2d and 4th June 1876.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.St. Nicholas
Poorhouse.

There are 33 men and 35 women at present in the wards.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths.

All the patients admitted were directly transferred to the wards from the Asylum. One of the patients discharged left the institution as recovered, and the other was removed to the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse.

One accident is recorded—a severe burn in the case of an epileptic. In consequence of this the fires in the dormitories are to be provided with small guards, sufficiently strong to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

The number of objects of interest and decoration is to be extended. It is hoped that these will include a large mirror and a piece of good and bright coloured carpeting for the female day-room.

The floor of the male day-room is in need of repair.

The supply of tobacco to the men might with advantage be increased; many of the patients complained of the smallness of the allowance.

No opportunity of acquiring additional land should be lost. The quantity at present possessed is barely sufficient for the out-door occupation of the men, and it will be insufficient if their number is increased. It would not be a serious objection though the land lay at some distance from the Poorhouse.

No change has taken place among the attendants.

The patients appear to have been judiciously selected, and their condition was satisfactory.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order.

The inmates were contented and tranquil, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary. Their actual health-condition was good.

The books and registers were examined and found to be correctly and carefully kept.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

St. Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
October 17, 1876.

The patients in the wards at this date are 34 males and 38 females.

The numbers for which the house is licensed are 44 males and 50 females, but it would not be expedient to receive so many, as this could only be done by reckoning the sick-rooms as ordinary accommodation. The changes since the visit of 4th June are limited to 4 admissions, all with one exception from the Asylum. There have been no discharges and no deaths. Only 1 patient is at present confined to bed, an old woman who is supposed to be above a hundred years of age, and who has long been bedridden.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in all respects in good order. Deficiencies in carpeting, mirrors, and objects of decoration generally are about to be supplied; and the management further shows, by the purchase of about 5 acres of ground in the neighbourhood of the establishment, its desire to meet the views and carry out the recommendations of the General Board.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and there is only one bed habitually wet. Such of the mattresses as have become hard are about to be resealed and supplied with additional hair. Some modification of the pillows on the male side is desirable; many of them are too hard for comfort.

On both sides perfect tranquillity prevailed, and considerable numbers were industrially occupied,—the men in the grounds and the females in the work-room. Dinner was served in a neat and comfortable manner during the visit, and there was every indication that the dietary is appropriate and abundant.

One of the airing-courts is to be converted into a bowling green—another indication of the desire to contribute to the happiness of the inmates. One attendant has left since last visit for a better situation.

There has been no accident.

The general impression from the visit was hopeful and satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
6th June 1876.

There are 12 men and 12 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 4 patients have been admitted. No death nor discharge has taken place. No accident has occurred. There is 1 entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and 1 change among the attendants is recorded.

The hair mattresses require to be resealed and repaired.

It is recommended that the propriety of discharging I. C. on probation be taken into consideration.

A. P. appears to have regained her normal state of health, and it is a question whether her continued detention in the lunatic wards is proper. In the management and condition of the establishment much was seen that was thought satisfactory and promising.

The patients were comfortably, suitably, and tidily clothed. They were free from excitement, and appeared to be in good bodily health. Many of them are usefully employed, and increasing attention is given to their amusements.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Buchan Combination Poor-house.

Appendix
E.LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
30th September 1876.Commis-
sioners'
entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The only changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 6th June consist of the removal of A. P. and the discharge on probation of I. C., both in accordance with the recommendations made at that time. The present numbers are 12 males and 10 females. They were all quiet during the visit, but it was ascertained that J. H. is frequently dirty in her habits, and that J. H. or W. is often noisy and excited during the night. W., moreover, is described as suffering from some uterine affection which is reducing her strength, and she refuses to submit to a proper medical examination; her removal to the Asylum appears to be necessary both on account of her mental and physical condition. The extension of the wards is still under consideration, but if effect is given to this proposal it will be necessary to adopt more stringent measures than hitherto in the selection of the patients. This is a duty which as far as possible should be confided to the medical officer of the house.

The wards were in good order, and the bedding was clean and in satisfactory condition. The hair mattresses, which had become hard and thin, are being retested and better filled.

The female attendant has recently come. Attention is again directed to the fact that one of the most important elements in the satisfactory working of lunatic wards consists in having good attendants; but without adequate remuneration it is impossible in the present day to secure the services of efficient persons.

The health of the inmates is on the whole good, and it is satisfactory to record that there has been no death since September 1875.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
21st January 1876.Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 14th August are limited to 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths. The numbers resident are 32 men and 38 women.

The house was in good order, comfortably heated, and on the whole well ventilated. It would however be an improvement to introduce ventilating apertures in the ceilings of some of the dormitories. It would be also desirable to modify the fire-guards in the day-rooms used by the better class of patients, and to put up mirrors above the fire-places in the female wards. The day clothing is sufficient in quantity, but there is rather a lack of attention to personal appearance, which would be counteracted, at all events to some extent, by mirrors as suggested, and by supplying bits of ribbon, some cheap trinkets, and other articles of female finery, which would be legitimate charges on the industrial fund.

The greenhouse is now finished, and can scarcely fail to exercise a very beneficial influence on the general tone of the establishment. A flower garden is being laid out in its vicinity, which also is calculated to affect favourably the mental condition and habits of the inmates. In these directions substantial progress has been made. The results of the working of the land have been very satisfactory both as regards produce and the employment of the patients; and it will probably soon be found that additional land would prove in both of these respects an additional benefit. Walks beyond the premises are taken, weather permitting, once a week. Some time during the summer there is an annual pic-nic, and at the New Year time there is a special entertainment within doors. These two occasions appear to constitute the only breaks to the usual routine in the course of the year; and it is suggested that during the summer short excursions might be made in the neighbourhood to give a little more zest to life, and to help to neutralise the monotony of existence. The food is abundant and of good quality. An endeavour should however be made to introduce the use of cups and saucers instead of the bowls in which the tea is at present served.

Four beds on the male and 3 on the female side are habitually wet, but the bedding was found clean and in good condition throughout the establishment.

One serious accident has occurred since last visit, namely, the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone from a fall. The numbers at present confined to bed are 2 men and 1 woman, but the sanitary condition of the house is generally very satisfactory.

P.S.—There has been no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, 19th September 1876.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

There are 36 men and 38 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 10 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 3 have died.

Among the patients admitted the proportion of those coming directly from their own homes has been large; but the inmates of the wards at present appear to be suitable for care and treatment there, though the number of epileptics is considerable.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Exercise in the open air is freely taken by men and women, both in the general grounds and beyond them, and there is now a sufficiency of out-door occupation for the men. It is satisfactory to add that the cultivation of the land is said to be yielding a profit to the Institution.

Industrial occupation among the women continues to receive much attention. In addition to the women employed in the kitchen and laundry, many are profitably employed in needle-work.

Effect has been given to the recommendations made in the last report.

The lavatory at the end of the low female dormitory is never used, and it would be a great aid to the management if it were converted into a store-room for bed and body-clothing.

The wooden baths both on the male and female sides are often in need of repair; when they are worn out they should be replaced by baths of earthenware, and tiles should be substituted for wood in the flooring of the bath-rooms.

The whole establishment was found in excellent order, and presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. The condition of the patients was equally satisfactory. Perhaps more of them might be placed on parole, and a few might safely and beneficially be allowed to go to church in town.

Numerous additions have been made to the articles of decoration and furniture.

During the present summer there have been 5 or 6 pic-nic excursions, which appear to have been greatly enjoyed.

The books and registers were in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
February 12th, 1876.

The structural changes alluded to in last entry have now been completed, and the wards are licensed for 30 patients of each sex. The present numbers are 29 men and 25 women, of whom 10 are boarders from parishes not included in the Combination. The changes since last visit in August consist of 17 admissions and 1 death. There have been no discharges. Sixteen of the admissions were from the Asylum, and considerable temporary relief has thus been afforded to the overcrowding of that establishment. The single death was that of a female, from consumption, at the age of 36. The general sanitary condition of the community is reported as having been very satisfactory.

The house was found in excellent order. The furniture has been considerably improved, and the introduction of wooden bedsteads gives the dormitories a greater appearance of home-like comfort. No difficulties have been experienced in the management through the increased number of patients, and this result is no doubt in a considerable degree due to the care that has been taken to give them cheerful and comfortable surroundings. The large extent to which industrial occupation is carried must also contribute to the same end, and it was therefore learned with much satisfaction that about ten acres of additional land have been leased. The value of the patients' work for the past

Appendix E.	half-year is reckoned at £259, 6s. 7d., of which £71, 2s. 1d. was earned by washing for families, beating carpets, etc.; but a third may be deducted from these sums for the assistance given by the ordinary inmates.
Commissioners' Entries.	Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female wards, and bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state. All the patients are of cleanly habits with the exception of an epileptic lad, who is occasionally wet. Walks beyond the premises ought to be habitually taken by the women as well as by the men. The advantages of this practice are twofold: it is a direct benefit to the patients from the exercise and the change, and indirectly a benefit from the public inspection to which they are thus submitted.
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	There has been no accident.
Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse.	A new male attendant has recently been appointed, his predecessor having obtained the situation of keeper of the county buildings in Dumbarton. Altogether the impressions received from the visit were very favourable.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
4th September 1876.

There are 30 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

One of the women is noisy and destructive, and is immediately to be taken back to the Stirling District Asylum.

Since the date of last visit there have been 7 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. All the patients admitted except 1, were transferred from the District Asylum. One of the patients discharged is registered as cured. The 2 deaths were caused by phthisis, and organic brain disease.

There are 2 paid attendants, who are assisted by 2 inmates of the ordinary wards. The male attendant has £40 a year and the female attendant £25.

Great attention continues to be given to industrial occupation. The men are employed in cultivating the land, which is now between 17 and 18 acres in extent. The women sew and knit—making all the clothing needed by the male and female inmates of the whole poorhouse. In addition to this they wash and dress not only for themselves, but for the ordinary inmates of the establishment and for families in Dumbarton. The money received for this last work, during the year ending 14th May 1876, amounted to £144, 6s. 1d.

The patients were found in good health, and their aspect indicated a good and sufficient dietary. They were well clothed and clean. The wards were in good order, and had a look of cheerfulness and comfort. The management continues to merit the favourable things which have been said of it in former reports.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
28th March 1876.

Dundee Poorhouse.	There are 49 men and 49 women at present in the wards. Four admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit.
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The discharge refers to a patient who escaped.

Two of the deaths were caused by heart disease, and one by general debility. The average age at death was 67. The existing sanitary condition is good, and the aspect of the patients gives evidence of a sufficient and suitable dietary.

No accident has occurred, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. The establishment, indeed, is unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding the patients.

A. K. or A. should be sent back to the Asylum. She is noisy, troublesome, and unsuited for management in an institution of this kind.

Many of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses. These are made on the premises, and are of good quality.

The painting of several of the corridors and day-rooms is in need of repair, and there is still great room for a fuller decoration and furnishing of the low female day-rooms, in both of which fires should be kept burning during the colder months of the year. It would be well if the number of chairs in this and in the other sitting-rooms were increased.

The Institution has suffered a serious loss in the death of the matron, Mrs. Gunn. She has been succeeded by her daughter, whose training has been good. The head female attendant has become her assistant, and this has temporarily reduced the staff of female attendants from 3 to 2—a reduction which is really very great, and which it is hoped will never be allowed to occur again.

The number of workers in the female side should be increased, especially the number of those who are engaged in sewing and knitting.

Great quiet and contentment prevailed during the visit, and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined and found in good order.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
September 23, 1876.

The patients at this date are 46 men and 49 women. The changes since the visit of 28th March have been 6 admissions, 1 discharge, and 8 deaths. The admissions have all been from the Asylum, and the patient discharged was sent back there, having been found unsuitable for the wards. The mortality has been high, and has been principally among patients who have been resident for a considerable time. Thus, of the fatal cases, 2 were admitted in 1865, 2 in 1867, 2 in 1870, 1 in 1873, and 1 in 1874. The number of deaths was equal among males and females, and the average age at death was 55 years. The fatal maladies are registered as heart disease in 3 cases, general debility in 2, consumption in 2, and apoplexy in 1.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present satisfactory. No one is confined to bed, but several patients are frail from old age and general decay. The wants of the patients are very fully supplied; the dietary is good and abundant, and the day-clothing and bedding are ample and in good order. The number of hair-mattresses is being gradually increased, and the furnishing of the wards is being constantly extended. Altogether the treatment of the patients is conducted on principles of enlightened liberality. Industrial occupation is fairly developed, but there can be no doubt that with a larger possession of land the labour of the patients could have been more profitably and more beneficially turned to account.

In both the male and female departments perfect tranquillity prevailed, and no entry occurs in the register of restraint and seclusion, nor in that of accidents.

It does not appear that any case-book is kept, and this neglect should in future be avoided.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably warmed. In painting and papering a good deal has lately been done, and the general aspect of the wards is one of cheerfulness and comfort.

The paid attendants are at present 2 on the male and 3 on the female side.

The various registers are carefully kept. Medical comforts are stated to be liberally given in all cases requiring them.

LUNATIC WARDS, CITY OF EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
13th March 1876.

There are 39 patients at present in the wards. The only changes since the date of last visit are 3 admissions and 1 death.

Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

Five accidents are recorded, all of a trifling character. There are three entries in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Two of the inmates are about to be transferred to a special licensed house in Fife.

A. K. and M. A. L. should be removed to the Asylum, the first because she strikes and annoys her fellow patients, and the second because she labours under an active form of mental disease.

The day-room requires a new carpet and rug; and the front of the floor near the fire in the sick-room should be carpeted or covered with linoleum.

It is again recommended that the matron's bed-room be supplied with a wardrobe.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

Many of the patients at present in the wards are helpless and in need of constant nursing, either as the result of the infirmities of old age or of their mental state. In consequence of this the number engaged in useful work is smaller than usual.

The wards were warm, clean, and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and suitably clothed.

The registers were found correct, and written up to date, but no case-book is kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
8th September 1876.

The wards at this date contain 38 inmates. The changes since the visit of 13th March are 5 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. All the admissions were from the Asylum, and 2 of the discharges were to that establishment. The remaining 2 were to special licensed houses. Both the deaths occurred from the debility of old age.

The house was on the whole in a satisfactory state; but the beds in the upper dormitory adjoining the sick room are too close, and 2 of them should be removed. Only 3 straw beds are at present occupied. It is suggested that it would be a preferable arrangement to have the beds of the wet patients furnished with canvas stretchers, on which the straw bags would lie, instead of the present mattresses, which are not easily cleaned or dried when they get soiled. Attention is directed to the risk of accident from the easy access to hot water should the bath-room door be inadvertently left open; and it would be well, when the present baths are worn out, to replace them with others of earthenware. The bedding and day-clothing were in ample quantity and in good condition, and the appearance of the patients afforded satisfactory evidence of the sufficiency of the dietary.

The day-room is now very comfortably furnished, but it would be a decided improvement to provide the dormitories with strips of carpet between the beds.

Seclusion does not appear to have been required in any case since last visit, and all the present inmates seem to be suitable for the wards. One of them however complained of having been harshly treated; and although it did not appear that she had suffered any material injury, it may be useful to give a caution to avoid recourse to physical force unless under very exceptional circumstances. Patients who cannot be managed without such means are not fit inmates of the wards. The avoidance of a too dictatorial manner of speaking to the patients is also recommended.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
28th January 1876.Hamilton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

The changes since the visit of 18th August consist of 5 admissions and 1 death.

The house was in its usual good order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and general comfort.

The bedding and clothing were in a satisfactory state, and proper attention seems to be given to personal cleanliness. A large proportion of both sexes was industrially employed,—the men in the grounds trenching, making drains, and breaking stones; and the women in sewing, washing, and general house-work. The dietary is ample; the dinner served during the visit included a quantity of rabbits sent in by the Duke of Hamilton.

The necessary painting and papering will be carried out during the spring. It was stated that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of additional land. Should this be contemplated for the purpose of extending the accommodation for insane patients, it will be a prudent precaution to ascertain the views of the Board of Lunacy on this point before concluding an agreement.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
2d September 1876.Appendix
E.

There are 14 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission and 2 discharges. No death has taken place, and the existing state of health of the patients is very satisfactory. The 2 patients discharged are registered as cured.

An excellent and well-cooked dinner was neatly served during the visit. The plentiful supply of vegetables cannot fail to act beneficially on the health of the inmates.

The day-rooms and dormitories on both sides have been tastefully and judiciously painted and papered.

Five acres of additional land have been acquired on a lease of 19 years.

The house was as usual in excellent order, the patients were well clothed and clean, and they were, without exception, tranquil and contented.

The hair-mattresses on the female side will soon require to be re-teased, and it will be an advantage if a little addition to the hair in them is then made.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Hamilton
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
2d February 1876.Inveresk
Poorhouse.

The number of patients in the wards is 10. Since the date of last visit the only changes which have taken place are 1 admission and 1 death.

The state of the wards and the condition of the patients were very satisfactory. No complaints were made, and the existing sanitary condition was excellent. The treatment is liberal and kindly, and no restraint which can be avoided is imposed on the inmates. Seven of them, or considerably more than one-half, go from time to time to the neighbouring churches, and 3 of them go regularly into Edinburgh to visit their friends, who pay their railway fares, the Institution paying the fares of the attendant who accompanies them. Exercise beyond the grounds is taken once a week. It would be well perhaps if the frequency of this healthful recreation were somewhat greater. The morning and evening meals consist of tea and bread and butter, as well as porridge.

M. P., after a full trial, has not proved a suitable inmate. She sometimes strikes her fellow-patients, refuses to eat with them, and cannot be taken beyond the airing-court. Her removal to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

It would be a very decided improvement to the airing-court if the wall at the foot of it were removed, and if in its place a low wooden fence were erected.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
August 22, 1876.

The only change among the inmates since the visit of 2d February consists of the removal to the District Asylum of M. P., in conformity with the recommendation to this effect in last report.

The wards were in excellent order, and presented a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The furniture is good, ample, and appropriate. The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the state of the day-clothing was satisfactory.

The patients were all found industrially occupied in different parts of the house. Their appearance bore testimony to the sufficiency of the dietary, and expressions of contentment were general. Extended exercise beyond the bounds is now taken twice a week, and several continue to attend church. Altogether the establishment is in a very creditable state.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, 2d January 1876.

There are 12 women and 7 men at present in the wards, which thus still contain vacant accommodation. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission and 2 deaths.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

Appendix
E.Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The aspect of the wards has been greatly improved, and this is due in part to the efficiency of the attendants, who have now been 2 years in the service of the Institution.

The male attendant has £24 and the female £12 a year. It is recommended that the propriety of increasing these sums be now taken into consideration.

Both men and women were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their actual sanitary condition appeared to be good. The death-rate, however, continues to be high, and it is questionable whether a special diet is sufficiently in use among a population made up to so large an extent of the aged and feeble.

The greenhouse has not yet been erected, but it is hoped that this recommendation will soon receive effect. It would not involve a large outlay of money, and it certainly would prove an advantage to the establishment. M. M'D. and M. B. or G. should be removed to the Asylum. The first is actively ill, and has exhibited suicidal tendencies, and the second is unmanageable, having kept her bed without cause for more than a year. It is recommended that some of the men and women should accompany the attendants to church in town.

The books and registers were in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, *September 28, 1876.*

The only change among the patients since the visit of 2d June has been the removal of M. M'D. to the Montrose Asylum, in accordance with the recommendation to that effect in last report. M. B. or G., whose removal was at the same time suggested, has since been found suitable as an inmate.

The wards are comfortably furnished and well warmed and ventilated. A greenhouse of a rough kind, but capable of fulfilling its purpose, has been erected by the governor, and will prove a great help in providing sources of interest to the inmates. It is noted with satisfaction that several now attend church, and in this and in other respects praiseworthy indications are shown of a desire to extend their pleasures and comforts. The necessity, however, of adequately remunerating the attendants is again adverted to. The small number of patients in the wards may be regarded as an obstacle to the adoption of a recommendation to increase their pay, but there would be no difficulty in filling the wards were the oppressive rule of the Montrose Asylum done away with, which raises the rate of maintenance to those parishes which send any of their patients to poorhouses. This is a question for the consideration of the District Lunacy Board.

The dietary appears to be ample, but the question of extras to the aged and feeble, especially in the shape of food during the night, should be kept in mind. The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
*1st February 1876.*South
Leith
Poorhouse.

There are 10 men and 10 women in the wards. No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

The patients were found clean in their persons and comfortably clothed. The wards were in good order, and presented a cheerful aspect. The sanitary condition of the inmates was satisfactory, and no complaints were made. The male day-room requires repainting, and the lavatory adjoining it is in much need of repair. The carpets on the female side are much worn, and should be renewed. With one exception, the inmates are suitable for such an establishment. J. D., however, is noisy and troublesome to the other patients, and her removal to an asylum is recommended.

It would be for the benefit of the patients if exercise beyond the grounds of the poorhouse were more frequently taken.

The registers were examined and found to be in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE, Appendix
August 21, 1876. E.

Since the visit of 1st February, 2 patients have been sent back to the Asylum, having been found unsuitable for the wards, and 2 others have been admitted in their place. There has been no death. The wards were found in their usual good order, and the bedding and day-clothing were also in a satisfactory state.

The appearance of the inmates of both sexes gives satisfactory indications of an appropriate dietary. No patients were in bed from sickness, and there was no noise or excitement. Personal cleanliness is properly seen to, and there was a prevailing spirit of contentment among the inmates.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
28th March 1876.

There are 34 women and 19 men at present in the wards.

Since last visit there have been 7 admissions and 4 discharges. All the patients admitted were transferred from asylums. One of the discharges has reference to a patient who escaped. No death has occurred, and the actual sanitary condition is very good. No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. Indeed, the institution is wholly unprovided with the means of restraining or secluding patients.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

An aspect of cleanliness and cheerfulness pervaded the whole establishment. The occupants of the infirmary ward are 6 in number, and the provision which has been made for their comfort is highly satisfactory.

In the dining-hall on the male side a fire should be as regularly lighted as in the old day-room. The patients were quiet and contented. Their bed and body clothing was good and comfortable. The wards were, as usual, scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

P.S.—Care should be taken to secure the cleanliness and proper ventilation of the water-closet opening off the infirmary ward, and both of the doors which connect that ward with the children's ward should be kept locked. The attention given to the amusement of the patients is most creditable. There is now a monthly dance, but in addition to this the patients are occasionally taken to public entertainments in the town, as, for instance, to the pantomime, to a dioramic exhibition, etc. On Thursday next there is to be a juggling performance in the wards, the cost being defrayed by the Parochial Board.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
September 23, 1876.

The only changes among the inmates since the visit of 28th March are 2 discharges of patients not chargeable to the parish. One was removed to the Haddington District Asylum, and the other to that of Perth. Although there has been no death, several of the community are old and infirm, and 4 were found in bed, all on the female side. The arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick are very satisfactory, but it is thought that the ventilation of the infirmary ward admits of improvement.

The numbers at present resident are 19 men and 32 women, the house being licensed for 28 of the former and 35 of the latter. They are all proper patients for the wards, and all are of cleanly habits. The sleeping accommodation on the male side consists of two associated dormitories, and from there being no special sick-room, it is found convenient to treat those affected with severe disease in the infirmary of the ordinary department. The wards were in excellent order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort which it would be difficult to surpass. Every bed is provided with a hair mattress, and on both sides with white counterpanes. The day-clothing was in all respects satisfactory, and the female taste for finery is indulgently consulted. Walks beyond the premises continue to be regularly taken, and much attention is given to other sources of recreation.

The staff consists of 1 male and 2 female paid attendants. The changes among them have been rather frequent, but the discipline of the house has not suffered, and perfect tranquillity pervaded the wards.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.

There has been no accident and no seclusion. Indeed, the accommodation affords no means of isolating patients. The various registers are carefully kept, but it will be proper to institute a case-book in accordance with the rules of the General Board. On inquiry, it was stated that medical comforts and extra diet are liberally supplied in all cases requiring them.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
26th January 1876.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion
Poorhouse.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 24th July consist of 3 admissions, all from asylums. Two of the cases are from beyond the district. The present numbers are 16 of each sex, so that the wards contain the full complement for which they are licensed.

The house was in its usual satisfactory condition, and the bedding and day-clothing were also in a satisfactory state.

It may possibly become necessary to remove H. S. or B. as not a fit inmate of the wards, but the reasons for the adoption of this step are not at present very pressing. All the other inmates appear to have been properly selected, although some difficulty may probably be experienced with the boy J. F. from his mischievous tendencies.

None of the inmates is of dirty habits. The sanitary state of the establishment has been very good, and indicates that the wants of the patients are fully and appropriately supplied.

Some difficulty appears to be found in securing and retaining the services of good attendants. Both of those at present in the house are recent arrivals, but both have had experience in asylums, and at present promise fairly.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
20th July 1876.

There are 16 men and 15 women at present in the wards. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 2 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death.

The wards are in good order, and present an aspect of homely comfort.

The patients are well clothed, and clean and tidy in their persons. The beds and bedding are in excellent condition. The existing sanitary condition is good, and the inmates are tranquil and contented, and appear to have been suitably selected. A large proportion of them engage in useful work. Access to the airing-court is always open, but many are on parole in the grounds, and exercise beyond the grounds is taken once or twice every week.

The management of the institution appears to be conducted, as hitherto, in a very satisfactory manner.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
3d June 1876.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

There are 24 men and 24 women at present in the wards, all of whom appear to have been suitably selected. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 5 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths.

All the patients admitted had previously been under asylum treatment. One of the patients discharged was regarded as sane, and was placed in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, where he still is. The other patient discharged was taken to her own home. No accident is recorded, and no instance of restraint or seclusion.

A piece of carpeting about 12 feet square, of good quality and bright colours, should replace the worn-out matting in the small female day-room. The carpeting of the room occupied by the female attendants also requires renewal. The mirror which is at present in one of the female dormitories should be removed to the small day-room, and the gas arrangements over the fireplace should be changed so as to make them more useful to those engaged in sewing. The annual whitewashing, repairs of painting, etc., are in progress.

The wards were in excellent order and very clean. The patients were quiet

and contented, only one, a woman, apparently labouring under phthisis, was in bed. The aspect of the others indicated good bodily health and a suitable and sufficient dietary. The clothing of the women was clean and tidy, but in some respects the clothing of the men might be improved.

The additional land which has been acquired affords healthful recreation and employment to the men, and is proving an advantage otherwise to the establishment.

The books and registers are well kept, and the results of the management generally are satisfactory.

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Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
17th October 1876.

Since the visit of 3d June, 3 patients have been admitted, all from the Asylum; and 2 have died. The causes of death are registered as debility, at the age of 52, and bronchitis and debility at the age of 19. There have been no discharges. The present numbers are 24 males and 25 females, and the accommodation may be regarded as very fully occupied. Indeed, in the event of any epidemic, inconvenience would be experienced from the want of spare room.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. No patient was in bed, and no one is habitually of wet habits. Only one straw bed is in use. Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and all the patients appear to be properly selected for the wards, with the exception perhaps of A. F. or M'K., who is melancholic and wailing. It is, however, asserted that she is not an annoyance to the other inmates.

The means of industrial occupation are at present adequate, and a certain amount of revenue is derived from the sale of sand underlying the grounds, which the men are excavating.

The wards were in good order, and their appearance has been improved by the adoption of all the recommendations made in last report. It is strongly recommended that a small greenhouse should be provided, in order that flowers, which are perhaps the best means of decoration, and the best source of interest to the patients, should be continuously supplied. It is again pointed out that the access to the grounds is inconvenient, and it is suggested that a door should be struck out in the airing-court wall to improve it.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state, and the appearance of the patients indicated an adequate dietary.

The supply of periodicals is reported as meeting all the demands.

One attendant has left since last visit.

There has been no accident. The various registers are carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
8th January 1876.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 21st August consist of 4 Perth admissions and 1 discharge; the latter caused by the removal of J. W. to Poorhouse. Murthly Asylum. There has been no death. The present inmates are 18 males and 20 females, who all appear to be fit cases for the wards.

The house was in good order, and the patients were comfortably and neatly clothed. The bedding was ample, but it will be well when the mattresses are next released to add a few pounds of hair to each.

In accordance with the recommendation made in last report the male dormitory has been repapered; and the opportunity has been taken to repaper also the male day-room. The carpeting by the beds has been renewed, also in accordance with the recommendation formerly made, and every disposition is shown to provide liberally for the wants of the patients. With one or two exceptions all were present at a New Year's entertainment given in the hall a few nights ago to the whole inmates of the poorhouse, and several spoke gratefully of the pleasure they had received. Seven of the men and 12 of the women are industrially employed, but the season of the year and the state of the weather limit at present both out-door work and exercise.

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E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
26th July 1876.

There are 17 men and 17 women at present in the house. The changes since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths. The 2 patients discharged were sent to Murthly Asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards. The mortality has been higher than usual. Two of the patients who died, however, had been long in a very feeble state of health, and of the patients at present in the establishment there are two or three very old and feeble persons, who cannot be expected to live long. It was ascertained that these patients are liberally supplied with extra diet and medical comforts. Two of the men have recently suffered from slight ophthalmic attacks, but the general health of the community appeared to be good.

T. M. B., a man of 84, has become very feeble and unable to walk, and he is now bedridden and of dirty habits. If a trustworthy inmate of the ordinary wards could be found to act as his nurse, it would be an advantage to him and the other patients.

The mattresses are at present being retested, and an additional quantity of hair is being put into them.

The summer excursions, which are now over, were much enjoyed. Fourteen of the men and 15 of the females took part in them.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. The female attendant has been dismissed for drunkenness. Her successor appears to have been well selected, and she is suitably remunerated.

The wards are clean and in excellent order, and the general impression left by the visit was highly satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
1st March 1876.

Wigtown Combination Poorhouse.

The wards contain at present 10 patients. Two patients have been admitted since last visit, and 2 have been discharged.

One of those discharged is one of the 2 recently admitted. She had been placed in the Poorhouse on account of her roving habits rendering her unsuitable for residence in a private dwelling, and she succeeded within two months of her admission in effecting her escape. At present she is living with her daughter, and is not supported by parochial funds, but it is expected that she will soon require to be replaced either in the Poorhouse or in an Asylum.

Of the 10 patients, 5 are engaged in regular employment. Six share in the benefit of the extended weekly walk. The wards are clean and in good order, and the inmates seem to be carefully and kindly tended.

The great taste shown in the laying out of the airing-court renders this name no longer applicable to it, as it is now a pleasure garden in the best sense of the term. The greenhouse, which seems to have been very judiciously and economically contrived, will be found a source of cheerfulness and useful occupation.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
10th November 1876.

There are 11 patients at present in the wards. Since last visit 2 patients have been admitted, and 1 has been discharged. The condition of the patients and the wards was highly satisfactory. It is in many ways made evident that they are treated in a kindly and judicious manner.

Exercise beyond the grounds is frequently taken, and useful occupation is encouraged.

The taste shown in laying out and keeping the airing-court deserves all that was said in praise of it in the last report.

M. T. or P., the last patient admitted, is of dirty habits, and unsuitable for treatment in such an Institution as this; her removal to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

The satisfactory state of the establishment is all the more to the credit of the Governor that not a few of the inmates are infirm in body as well as in mind, and need much nursing.

The books and registers were as usual in excellent order.

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BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 29th March 1876.

There are 26 boys and 18 girls at present in the Institution. Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place: 7 admissions, 4 discharges, and 1 death.

Three of the discharges have reference to adult males, and their removal was the result of a communication from the Board.

Two of those have been placed in the Dundee Asylum, and 1 has been boarded with a farmer. It is intended soon to board another boy with a neighbouring farmer.

There are still some 8 or 10 of the pupils who can only be regarded as men and women, but there is naturally an unwillingness to send them to asylums or poorhouses, where their comfort and happiness would not be so certainly secured, and no other way of providing for them has been found. The 2 boys who were sent to the Dundee Asylum, and who were seen there to-day, have certainly made a change for the worse. A separate institution for those imbeciles and idiots who must be removed from schools because they have grown up to be men and women, and who have been trained into making themselves useful under guidance, is clearly becoming a desideratum.

The health of the inmates appeared to be very good. They were comfortably and neatly clothed. Cleanliness receives very satisfactory attention. The happiness and general bearing of the children showed that the treatment is kindly, and free from irksome discipline. The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and all the rooms were pleasantly warm.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, September 22d, 1876.

The changes since the visit of the 29th March consist of 7 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. One of the inmates discharged was sent to the Arbroath Poorhouse and the other to the Dundee Asylum.

The numbers at present resident are 33 boys and 16 girls, but included among these are several of both sexes above 18 years of age. The difficulty alluded to in last report of properly providing for cases which attain puberty is one which must continually present itself, and from year to year in increasing force. It is therefore extremely desirable that effect should be given to the proposal then made to found an institution into which such cases could be drafted as the necessity arose.

The Institution was found as usual in excellent order, and every exertion is made to promote the comfort and happiness of the children. Their appearance affords satisfactory indication of an abundant and appropriate dietary, and the bedding and day-clothing were in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Personal cleanliness is well seen to. Several of the children are capable of deriving benefit from scholastic training, and a considerable proportion is usefully employed in various ways, but it is still to be regretted that to not a few the benefits of the Institution cannot go beyond those which result from good care and a comfortable home. It must however be admitted that in this respect it admirably meets a public want, and at a cost which, in indigent cases, gives it the character of a beneficent charity.

COLUMBIA LODGE, February 1st, 1876.

There are 5 boys and 2 girls at present in the Institution. One admission constitutes the only change since the date of the last visit.

Four of the 7 inmates are above the age of 17 years. One of these is an

Columbia
Lodge.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Columbia Lodge.

epileptic, and extremely helpless, requiring constant nursing. Another is also an epileptic, but able to move about. He is sometimes troublesome. A third is also an epileptic but educable, and companionable, and able to dine with Dr. and Mrs. Brodie. These 3 are boys, or rather men. The fourth is a young lady also educable and companionable, dining always with Dr. and Mrs. Brodie.

Miss Walker, the lady instructress, has proved a valuable addition to the staff, and under her the training of those who are capable of improvement is successfully carried out.

As usual, the house was in excellent order.

COLUMBIA LODGE, *September 11th, 1876.*

The only changes among the pupils since the visit of 1st February consist of 2 admissions and 1 discharge. The ages of the two patients admitted are 14 and 16.

The general condition of the establishment remains much the same as has been recorded at former visits. A comfortable home is afforded to the inmates, and endeavours more or less successful are made to develop their faculties. It is however still a matter of regret that in a large proportion of the cases there is but scanty room for successful efforts.

The lady instructress alluded to in last report continues to devote herself to the instruction and recreation of the pupils, who seem to be fond of her in return.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *January 26th, 1876.*

Larbert Institution.

At the date of last visit, 23d July, the inmates were 55 males and 33 females. The following changes have since taken place :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	11	9	20
Discharges,	7	6	13
Deaths,	1	2	3

These figures give an increase of 4 in the number resident. Of the discharges, 10 were due to the removal of election cases of 1870, and 3 to the withdrawal of private cases. The causes of death were laryngitis, a burn, and hydrocephalus. The death from laryngitis took place out of the Institution, the patient having been removed against medical advice.

The number of inmates continues to manifest a tendency to increase, although not in a very marked degree. This tendency however is kept in check by the limits of the accommodation, and as a considerable addition is at present being made to the buildings, it may be confidently expected that on its completion the increase of inmates will be commensurate. It should however be considered whether and to what extent the Institution is departing from its original purpose of being a "charitable Institution established for the care and training of imbecile children," and whether it continues to be entitled to a license without any license fee. A large proportion of the inmates have ceased to be children, and it is difficult to see on what grounds they can be retained, unless under the order of the Sheriff, and with a paid license. The question is no longer as to the detention of one or two exceptional cases, but it applies to a third or more of the inmates. The matter has also to be considered in another light; the large proportion of adults is swamping the training and education of the children. The staff of teachers and attendants for the males is not adequate for the professed objects of the Institution.

The condition of the establishment remains pretty much as formerly described. Many parts are dingy and in need of repainting, but some allowance must be made for the confusion caused by the works at present in progress. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, but it appears advisable that house-shoes should be furnished for morning wear while the children are in school.

The health of the community is at present favourable. Some of the children and servants recently suffered from scarlet fever, but the cases were generally mild.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 14th September 1876. Appendix
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Since the date of last visit there have been 21 admissions, 13 discharges, and 1 death.

Of the children admitted, two, and of those discharged, three were paupers. In the case of the child who died, a *post-mortem* examination disclosed an abscess in the brain.

There are at present 95 inmates, 56 males and 39 females.

The additional buildings are far on their way to completion. Besides supplying increased accommodation of a good character, they remove many defects in the structural arrangements of the establishment as it existed.

The inmates were found in good bodily health. They were comfortably clothed and clean in their persons. As at former visits, so on the occasion of this visit also, the contentment and cheerfulness of the children were noticed with satisfaction, as indicative of a kindly and judicious management.

Many of the inmates have long ceased to be children. Attention is again drawn to this fact, because the detention of adults in an institution for the training of children is in various respects not desirable, even if it were legal.

Commissioners' Entries.
Institutions for Imbeciles.
Larbert Institution.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH.
EDINBURGH, January 15th, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to report that I this day inspected the lunatic department of the General Prison. It contains at present 41 male and 14 female inmates, but 1 of the former, J. T., is not a certified lunatic, and has not been intimated to the Board of Lunacy. He was recently convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, but the capital sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life on a special medical report that the offence was probably committed under the influence of an insane homicidal impulse. He was accordingly sent to the General Prison, with instructions from Mr. Secretary Cross that he should be subjected to such treatment as his mental condition might appear to require. I failed to detect any reason why he should not be dealt with as a sane convict.

General Prison, Perth.

Two of the certified male inmates, R. P. and A. M., have recently been sent back from absence on conditional discharge. The offences for which they were originally placed in the prison were committed under the influence of drink, and their continued liberty was made dependent on the condition of their abstaining from liquor. Notwithstanding the very strong motive which they thus had to avoid indulging in intoxicating drink, both failed to resist the temptation, and they have accordingly been replaced in confinement.

The wards were in good order, but the accommodation is so fully occupied, that the padded rooms are used as ordinary sleeping rooms, and in two instances two beds are placed in rooms intended for only one. The general appearance of the accommodation has been considerably improved by extensive papering and painting, but the bedding still stands in need of amelioration. The means of heating appear to be adequate both for health and comfort. The consumption of coals in the outer male day-room is, however, far beyond what would be necessary on other systems of heating. The grating round the fireplaces in this room has an unseemly appearance, and might properly be modified.

The patients are reported as having been in excellent health. No one was in bed, and there is abundant evidence that the clothing and dietary are adequate and appropriate. The great defect is the want of occupation for the men, and on this account it is very desirable that more land should be acquired. But it is worthy of consideration, whether, under existing circumstances, something could not be done to extend the means of occupation by stone-breaking, fire-wood making, net-making, etc.

Both males and females were free from excitement. One man, H. S., has both hands restrained, not on account of violence, but to prevent him picking his face and indulging in unseemly practices. These reasons for restraint

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sioners'
Entries.General
Prison,
Perth.

would not be accepted as adequate in an ordinary asylum, and an intimation would be made by the Board that unless restraint were disused, and unless ordinary attire were worn (for S. is dressed in petticoats), transfer to another asylum would be called for.

EDINBURGH, 25th July 1876.

SIR,—I have to report that I this day visited the lunatic department of the General Prison, Perth.

The inmates consist of 38 men and 14 women.

There have been 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 4 deaths since last visit.

The mortality has been unusually high. The deaths, however, include a patient (M.), who had been conditionally discharged, and who was brought back to the establishment in a wretched state of bodily health, and also a patient (M.), who died quite recently, after being only a few days in the Institution, of injuries which were self-inflicted. An inquiry into this unfortunate occurrence disclosed no culpability on the part of those responsible for the care of the patient.

It is understood that J. T., whose position in the Asylum is anomalous, is about to be removed to an English prison.

Two of the men were under restraint—A. M'P., who, after a lucid interval of some years, has again become maniacal, and B. C., who strikes his fellow patients without warning.

There is an excellent crop of vegetables on the garden-farm, the cultivation of which, besides increasing contentment and simplifying management, is understood to yield a fair profit. It would be a great advantage to the inmates if the land under cultivation were of larger extent.

It has often appeared to me that the enlargement of the male airing-court would prove a decided benefit. If there was more elbow-room in the court, I think there would be less trouble and annoyance from excitable patients.

The actual sanitary condition of the inmates is good. Their look indicated excellent health. Except in the case of two or three very destructive men, the clothing was all that could be desired.

There are still among the inmates of both sexes some who may be properly regarded as sane, and it is understood that the propriety of discharging some of these conditionally is under consideration.

The wards were clean and in excellent order.

The death of the medical officer, Dr. Absolon, is recorded with much regret.

APPENDIX F.

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F.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ELGIN DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD, THE GENERAL BOARD, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, RELATING TO AN ENTRY BY DR. MITCHELL IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF THE ELGIN ASYLUM, DATED 9TH AND 10TH JUNE 1876.

I.

THE CLERK OF THE ELGIN DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD, WITH ENCLOSURES.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
ELGIN, 20th July 1876.

SIR,—By directions of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, I herewith send you for the information of the General Board of Lunacy :—

1. Copy Report by a Committee of the Board appointed to report upon the statements contained in the Visiting Commissioner's Report of 9th and 10th June last.

2. Copy Minute of the District Board, dated 18th instant.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXR. CAMERON, *Clerk and Treasurer.*

To the Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

ENCLOSURES IN No. I.

(a.) Report by a Committee of the Elgin District Board.

July 7, 1876.

REPORT by the Committee of the Elginshire District Lunacy Board appointed to consider and report upon the Statements contained in the Report of Dr. Arthur Mitchell, the Lunacy Commissioner, dated 9th and 10th June last.

Your Committee, having carefully examined the Report on the Elgin Asylum of the 9th and 10th June by the Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, beg to state their conviction that it is unwarranted and misleading ; that it is replete with studiously specious and plausible misrepresentations ; that it is a gross libel on the District Board, and that it is calculated to inflict serious injury on an important public institution.

With respect to the statements in the Report as to the sickness and mortality in the Asylum, your Committee find that the Commissioner, while stating a fact, has suppressed the *whole* truth ; that he has selected a particular period, apparently to suit his purpose, in instituting a comparison between the death-rate in the two asylums of Banff and Elgin. They find that, from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, a period of eight years (the earliest returns

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to which the Committee have access), the deaths recorded in the Reports of the Commissioners in the Banff Asylum amount to 47, in the Elgin Asylum to 43. They find that 11 deaths in the Banff Asylum are reported in 1873, and precisely the same number in the Elgin Asylum in 1875. They find that, while no special notice is taken by the Commissioners of this exceptional mortality in the Banff Asylum reported in 1873, the same death-rate in the Elgin Asylum, two years later, is made the basis of a discreditable imputation on the conduct of the District Board. They find that the mortality in the two Asylums reported in 1873 and 1875 was mainly due to the same class of diseases, namely, paralysis, epilepsy, organic disease of the brain, heart disease, dropsy, and the like, diseases which are not usually the outcome of preventable causes, or of unwise economy. They find that, in point of fact, four of the patients who died in the Elgin Asylum actually laboured under mortal disease at the time of admission, and that, in nine cases of death, the patients were from 60 to 77 years of age, and mostly exhausted by natural infirmities and incurable disease. They find that, when he wrote his report, all these circumstances and conditions were within the knowledge of the Commissioner, and that he, nevertheless, deliberately ignored them for the purpose, by a one-sided and prejudiced statement, of casting odium on this District Board.

The Commissioner reports that a large amount of sickness, which was not fatal, prevailed in the Asylum for twelve or eighteen months previous to the 10th June last.

Your Committee find that this assertion is negatived by the quarterly reports of the Physician to the Asylum, by the records in the Asylum, and by the evidence both of the Physician and Superintendent.

They find that, in five out of seven quarterly reports, dated 30th September and 31st December 1874, 31st March and 31st December 1875, and 31st March 1876, the sanitary condition of the Asylum is stated to be satisfactory.

They find that, in the quarterly reports of the 30th June and 30th September, 1875, it is stated that diarrhoea had prevailed, the number of cases not being specified.

They learn from the Superintendent that the total number of patients affected with diarrhoea was fifteen. They find that thirteen cases began and ended between the 13th and 17th July, that two more cases began and ended between the 3rd and 6th of August, and that, with the exception of five cases last month, the complaint did not recur after the last of these dates.

They find recorded in September 1875, a single case of dysentery, which proved fatal in ten days, the patient being a female, seventy-one years of age.

They find that the average daily sick from 1st January 1875 to 10th June 1876, a period of 526 days, was 132, and that, with the exception of a very unimportant outbreak of diarrhoea, which ceased within a few days, there was no abnormal sickness in the establishment during the period mentioned by the Commissioner.

They have reason to believe that diarrhoea prevailed in the summer of 1875 outside the walls of the Asylum, in the adjoining hospital, and in the town.

They learn that outbreaks of diarrhoea in asylums are not unusual, notably in that of Montrose, where neither scarcity of water, nor unwise economy, nor any certainly-known cause could be assigned for their occurrence. They learn that the slight outbreak in the Elgin Asylum in 1875 is the first and only one known to have occurred in the last eight years.

Scarcity of water has been assigned as the cause, but, inasmuch as a like scarcity had more or less been felt two years previously without inducing similar consequences, it is more than doubtful whether it can be accepted as the cause of the epidemic. The high temperature of the period, the incautious use of milk from cows affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or the too free indulgence in fruits abundant at the time, will more readily account for the slight epidemic, which affected equally patients and attendants. Your Committee find, for the reasons given, that the allegation of the Commissioner that a large amount of sickness, which did not prove fatal, prevailed in the Asylum for twelve or eighteen months previous to the date of his report, is unfounded.

The Commissioner alleges that the bodily and mental condition of the patients is less satisfactory than it used to be, and that they are less con-

tented. Your Committee, after diligent inquiry, have been unable to find the slightest confirmation of this assertion. Neither the Physician to the Asylum, who is well acquainted with the personal appearance of the patients, nor the Superintendent, who spends his life in their midst, has been able to discover any falling-off in their bodily and mental condition, or any signs of the discontent so obvious to the eyes of the Commissioner, who only sees the patients for a few hours once a-year. Those of the patients who work habitually on the farm, and those who may be seen daily on the streets of Elgin, and who have been so seen for years, are to ordinary eyes just the same in outward appearance as they have always been, due allowance being made for the advance of age. It is generally held that one proof of kind treatment and of contentment among the inmates of an asylum is the extent to which they can be trusted with liberty on parole. Measured by this test, the contentment of the patients in the Elgin Asylum is most satisfactory. Not very far short of half the entire population were in the enjoyment of this indulgence or privilege at the time of the Commissioner's visit, a fact which he does not record. The patients enjoy their pic-nics, their dances, their Christmas trees, and other amusements as they have always done. Not a few of them are permitted to visit their friends in the neighbourhood and to go miles away—to Lossiemouth, for instance—without attendants. It is somewhat remarkable that the Commissioner's questions were successful in eliciting one solitary and trifling complaint from a female of an uncertain and troublesome temper, who might aptly be called an asylum lawyer. The Committee think it proper here to record that no complaint by an inmate was ever made to any member of the District Board.

Your Committee find, with reference to the Commissioner's notice of the financial condition of the District Board, that, so far back as 1868, the bank debt amounted to £640, and that it has been since that time both more and less than that sum. They find that, with the view of preventing increase of the debt, and of redeeming it by degrees, the District Board, in 1871, adopted certain measures as to the cultivation of the land in their occupation. They find that, under the best available professional advice, these measures were carried out contrary to the recommendations of the Commissioners, and that they contributed largely towards the extinction of the debt. They find that the Commissioner, although aware of these circumstances, endeavours to convey an impression that the present satisfactory financial position of the District Board is due to Mr. Cameron, although his appointment as Clerk and Treasurer took place two years after the measures adverted to had been resolved upon, during part of which time Mr. Cameron, then Chief Magistrate of Elgin, and before his appointment as Clerk and Treasurer, was himself a member of the District Board. The Commissioner's statement on this head is therefore misleading.

Your Committee find that, after enumerating the articles of ornament and of furniture renewed and added recently, the Commissioner ends with the remark that these renewals and additions indicate previous neglect.

Your Committee find that the practice of the District Board has been to comply with the requisitions of the Superintendent for the supply of all wants felt in the Asylum, and that the articles enumerated were provided at his request. They find that no application of the Superintendent has ever been disregarded or even delayed.

Your Committee find that, among all the misrepresentations and groundless allegations contained in this very extraordinary report, there is none more gratuitously mischievous—none more calculated to prejudice lastingly an institution like the Asylum—none more completely devoid of foundation—than is the remark couched in these words—"That it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support fell on a Morayshire Parish." This heartless and unwarrantable sentence, if permitted to go forth without the reprobation it deserves, would undoubtedly entail an evil reputation for years to come on an excellent institution.

Your Committee believe that they have fully justified the comments with which their report begins—that the Visiting Commissioner's report of the 9th and 10th June last is unwarranted and misleading, founded on misrepresenta-

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tion and suppression of the truth, and conducing to the lasting injury of one of the best equipped and best conducted Pauper Asylums in Scotiand.

Your Committee conclude with a recommendation to the District Board that prompt measures be adopted to vindicate their action, and the character of the institution under their charge, from the false aspersions cast upon them.

(Signed) H. MACLEAN, *Chairman*.

(b.) Minute of the Elgin District Board.

At ELGIN, the Eighteenth day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six,—

IN A SPECIAL MEETING of the ELGIN DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY, called to consider the late Report by the Visiting Commissioner, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and the Report of the Committee of the District Board appointed to consider and report thereon.

Present.—H. Maclean, Esq., Chairman; Provost Culbard, Elgin; Provost Bain, Forres; A. Lawson, Esq., Elgin; Wm. Brown, Esq., Earlsmill.

In attendance, Mr. Cameron, *Clerk and Treasurer*.
Mr. Maclean in the Chair.

The following documents were laid on the table :—

1. Report by the Visiting Commissioner, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, dated 9th and 10th June last.
2. Report by the Committee of the Board thereon, dated 7th instant.
3. Letter from the General Board of Lunacy calling the special attention of the District Board to the Report of the Visiting Commissioner as to the scarcity of water, etc., dated 5th instant.

With reference to the water supply, the Board now find that since the new pipes were laid some weeks ago by the Police Commissioners, the supply has been ample, and it is therefore happily unnecessary for the Board again to consider the subject. The storage space is already sufficient to contain more than 2800 gallons, and an additional cistern about to be erected will increase the storage space to about 4000 gallons, which will hold a day's supply at the rate of 40 gallons per head of the whole inmates of the Asylum.

It appears to the District Board that the Commissioner's recommendation as to increasing the supply of milk, and the number of the cows, is founded on an entire misapprehension of the requirements of the Institution, and the quantity of milk used and the number of cows kept in similar asylums. Four cows are kept in this Asylum, and the Board have every reason to believe that four cows—no calves being retained—will give an abundant supply of milk, provided these cows are changed at the proper times; and they have ascertained from the Superintendent that the number of cows kept at the Montrose Asylum, where he was before coming to Elgin, was from 15 to 18. Taking into account the population of the two Asylums, the number of cows for this Asylum, according to the Montrose scale, would be three, or one fewer than is usually kept at Elgin. The Board is therefore of opinion that it is not necessary to increase the number of cows.

The Superintendent is instructed to provide bread, baked in loaves, in place of rolls, for the patients, at such times and in such proportions as he may consider desirable. The Superintendent is also instructed to substitute for the locks now on the doors in the interior of the Asylum, locks with handles, to such extent as he may consider safe. The District Board do not sanction this change without misgiving, but the Superintendent has expressed an opinion, the result of his own practice, favourable to its adoption in a modified form, and, as the responsibility must rest chiefly on him, the Board have consented to his making the experiment.

The Board are quite willing to comply with the suggestion of the Commissioner that the walls of the staircases and corridors be oil-painted, and the Clerk was instructed to procure estimates, and to get the work done in the course of the autumn. While the attendants, with the assistance of the patients, may be quite capable of whitewashing, the Board is of opinion they

would only destroy the walls in using oil-paint, which requires to be applied by skilled workmen. Appendix F.

The District Board do not contemplate any change or modification of the farming operations in use during the last four or five years, for reasons with which the Visiting Commissioners are already fully acquainted, and the validity and propriety of which, from every point of view, the District Board are prepared to justify, and they believe that the out-door occupations of the inmates are as varied, health-giving, and interesting to them as can be desired.

It was thereupon, upon the motion of Provost Culbard, unanimously resolved that the Report of the Committee be approved of and adopted.

The Board was of opinion that it would be unavailing to address any complaint or remonstrance with respect to the Visiting Commissioner's Report of 10th June last to the General Board, seeing that the Visiting Commissioners practically constituted that Board, and that, judging from the letter of 5th inst., it has already homologated the Report in question.

The District Board is, therefore, of opinion that an appeal should be made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has power, under the Lunacy Act of 1857, section 105, to employ the Board or any person to inspect and inquire into the state of any asylum.

It was, therefore, farther unanimously resolved that copies of the Visiting Commissioner's Report of the 9th and 10th June last, of the Report of the Committee of this Board thereon, and of this Minute, be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and that he be requested to order such inspection as he may think fit into the condition of the Elgin District Asylum, and into the truth of the statements contained in the Visiting Commissioner's Report of 9th and 10th June, by any person not being a Commissioner in Lunacy in Scotland.

It also resolved that copies of the same documents be sent to the Members of Parliament for the County and Burgh, and to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, with a request that they will support the Appeal of the District Board to the Home Secretary in such manner as they think fit, and the Clerk was instructed accordingly.

He was also instructed to forward a copy of the Committee's Report and of this Minute to the General Board of Lunacy.

H. MACLEAN, *Chairman.*

II.

LETTER FROM THE HOME OFFICE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, WITH ENCLOSURES.

WHITEHALL, 26th July 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Clerk to the Elgin District Lunacy Board, with enclosures (which I am to ask may be returned), asking that an inquiry may be instituted into the truth of the statements contained in Dr. Mitchell's Report on the Elgin District Asylum; and I am to request that you will lay the same before the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland for any explanations they may desire to make in the matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

ENCLOSURES IN No. II.

- (a.) Letter from the Clerk of Elgin District Board to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
ELGIN, 20th July 1876.

SIR,—By direction of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, I have the honour to forward herewith:—

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1. Report by Dr. Mitchell, Commissioner in Lunacy, dated 9th and 10th June last, on the Elgin District Lunatic Asylum.
2. Report by the Committee of the District Board appointed to investigate and report thereon.

3. Minute of the District Board dated 18th inst.

Very grave charges having been made by the Commissioner against the District Board, which you will see that the Board and their Committee meet by specific denials, founded on evidence in their possession, I am to express a hope that, in virtue of the powers conferred upon you by the Lunacy Act for Scotland, you will order an investigation to be made into these charges by some properly qualified independent person with the least possible delay.

Copies of the Report of the Committee of the District Board and of their minute of the 18th inst., have been sent to the General Board of Lunacy. I think it right to mention that, although the Commissioner's Report is dated 9th and 10th June, it was not sent to Elgin till ten days thereafter.—I am, etc.

A. CAMERON,

Clerk and Treasurer to the District Board.

- (b.) Entry in the Patients' Book of the Elgin Asylum by Dr. Mitchell, dated 9th and 10th June 1876.

This entry will be found at page 49 of Appendix E.

- (c.) Report on the foregoing Entry by a Committee of the Elgin District Board.

This Report will be found at page 103 of Appendix F.

- (d.) Minute of the Elgin District Board dated 18th July.

This Report will be found at page 106 of Appendix F.

III.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD TO DR. MITCHELL.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,

EDINBURGH, 27th July 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose you a copy of letter received from the Home Office, along with the documents* accompanying said letter.

The Board are of opinion that you should, in the first place, be asked for such explanations of your Report, and such observations on the Report of the Committee of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, and the Minute of the meeting of that Board of 18th July, as you may consider necessary; and I am therefore to request that you will give your attention to this matter as soon as you possibly can, and will furnish the Board with such comments on the papers submitted to you as their statements may appear to you to require.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. DENTON,

For the Secretary.

DR. ARTHUR MITCHELL,

Commissioner in Lunacy, Edinburgh.

IV.

LETTER FROM DR. MITCHELL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD.

EDINBURGH, 31st July 1876.

W. FORBES, Esq.,

Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—On my return to town on the evening of the 28th I received your letter of the 27th. In accordance with the request contained in it, I now beg to furnish the Board with such explanations and observations as appear to me necessary, (1) on my entry in the Patients' Book of the Elgin Asylum of 9th and 10th June; (2) on the Report of a Committee of the Elgin District

* These documents are already given as the Enclosures of No. II.

Board on that entry ; and (3) on a Minute of a meeting of the Elgin District Appendix Board of 18th July. F.

1. The Committee admit that the statement in my entry as to the mortality in the Asylum is a statement of fact. But they hold that, in confining the comparison of the death-rate of the Banff and Elgin Asylums to the last three years, I acted unfairly. It is, however, with this period of three years that we have to do, and any other period would have had no relevancy.

The Committee then show what would have been the result if I had dealt with the eight years, 1868 to 1875—and say they find that during these eight years 47 deaths occurred in the Banff Asylum, and 43 in the Elgin Asylum ; and that the deaths in Banff in 1873 were 11, and those in Elgin in 1875 precisely the same in number.

All these figures, without exception, are wrong.

The true figures are as follows :—The deaths in Banff in 1873 were 9, and those in Elgin in 1875 were 8. The deaths in each of the two Asylums during the eight years were the same in number, viz., 46.

The absolute numbers of deaths in different asylums, however, must be considered in relation to their different populations. When this is done for the Elgin and Banff Asylums for the period referred to by the Committee, we have a mean mortality for Elgin of 7·7 per cent., and for Banff of 6·3 per cent.

If it had not been, however, for the continuous very high mortality in Elgin during the last three years, these results would have been reversed, that is, the death-rate in Elgin during the first five of the eight years was even lower than that of Banff. But Elgin has ceased to enjoy any such distinction, and has had during the three last years a mortality, not only much higher than that of Banff, but considerably higher than the average for all Scotland,—higher even than the average for those asylums which receive their inmates from the centres of manufacture and commerce.

Such asylums as Banff and Elgin ought to have a low death-rate, and when the opposite of this is found to be the case for any length of time, a fear ought to be created lest a preventible mortality is occurring, and lest there may exist some defect in the management or in the sanitary arrangements, which is leading to an unnecessary amount of death. I conceive that I should fail in my duty if I did not, in the interest of the patients, give earnest attention to such an occurrence.

In the Elgin Asylum it is beyond the possibility of question, and is a thing even more strongly stated by the officers of the District Board than by the Commissioners, that the high mortality of late has been attended by, if it has not been caused by, serious defects in the sanitary arrangements, resulting from a scarcity of water. The extent of this higher mortality will be apparent if I give the death-rate in the Asylum during each of the last five years—

Death-rate in the Elgin Asylum in 1871,	.	.	3·8 per cent.
" " 1872,	.	.	4·0 "
" " 1873,	.	.	8·5 "
" " 1874,	.	.	11·8 "
" " 1875,	.	.	11·6 "

In the first two of these years the death-rate was very low ; and a death-rate considerably above that, which occurred in them, would not have been regarded as excessive. But when an asylum, which has a mean death-rate over a long series of years of 7 to 8 per cent., shows a death-rate in successive years of 8·5, 11·8, and 11·6, it would be wrong to treat the fact lightly, and not to make serious efforts to discover and remove its cause.

In estimating the importance of making such efforts, it must be remembered, that should it be found that the high mortality is avoidable, it will follow, almost certainly, that there must have occurred among those who do not die, an unnecessary diminution of comfort and well-being, and, almost as certainly, an unnecessary increase of sickness which has not been fatal.

2. The Committee complain that no special notice is taken by the Commissioners of the high mortality in the Banff Asylum in 1873.

This great inaccuracy is much more than merely corrected by the following

extract from a Report on the Banff Asylum, which I take from page 191 of the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board—

“BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d September 1873.

“The mortality has been again high ; and higher among the females than the males. Of the deaths recorded at last visit, 2 were of males, and 3 of females, and of the 6 now recorded, 4 are of females and 2 of males. The 2 male deaths were caused by consumption and general paralysis, at the ages of 22 and 47 ; and the 4 female deaths, by organic disease of the brain, hypochondriacal exhaustion, epilepsy, and general debility, at the ages of 45, 56, 37, and 37. The patient, who died of organic disease of the brain, was admitted in 1873, already in a dying condition. Of the remaining 5, 1 was admitted in 1866, 1 in 1867, 2 in 1868, and 1 in 1871. The average age at death was 40 years. It is not unlikely that the comparatively high mortality of last year may be due to fortuitous circumstances, or a general cause affecting the whole community ; and this view appears to be borne out by the fact that the past mortality of the Asylum, for the whole of the time it has been in operation, is, when calculated on the numbers resident, 7·9 per cent. for males and 5·6 per cent. for females ; whereas, for the whole of the public asylums of Scotland, the average mortality is 8·5 for males and 8·3 for females. Still, the low average age at death, taken in conjunction with the recent higher mortality, leads to the inference that the sanitary condition of the inmates, especially of the females, is not in all respects satisfactory ; and it is accordingly recommended that the medical comforts of the more weakly patients should be increased by allowances of beef-tea, etc., for luncheon or for supper, as circumstances may indicate. For the more robust of the patients the general dietary is ample and appropriate, and it was ascertained that care is taken at all the meals to afford abundant supplies of food. To this fact the healthy aspect of the great mass of the patients bears satisfactory testimony.”

3. The Committee say that the statement in my entry as to the sickness in the Asylum during the last 12 or 18 months is negatived by the quarterly reports of the Physician, by the records in the Asylum, and by the evidence both of the Physician and Superintendent.

How far wrong the Committee are in making this assertion will be seen from what follows.

The medical officer of the Asylum, in his report for the quarter ending 30th June 1875, says :—“The number of patients under medical treatment were 1 male and 12 females. A great many of the cases were cases of diarrhoea, caused partly by the want of a proper supply of water to flush the water-closets.”

Again, in his report for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, he says :—“The number of patients under medical treatment has been unusually large on account of the increase of diarrhoea, which I can only account for from the great scarcity of the water-supply. There were 6 cases of cynanche tonsillaris, a few surgical cases, and some cases of bronchitis.”

In considering the import of these figures, the small population of the Asylum must be taken into account.

The Superintendent of the Asylum, in his report for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, says :—“The health of the inmates, especially the females, has not been good.”

Mr. Cameron, the Clerk of the District Board, in a letter to the Police Commissioners, dated 2d June 1876, regarding the deficient supply of water to the Asylum, says :—“Diarrhoea is very prevalent in the House, both among attendants and patients.”

In another letter to the Police Commissioners, dated 7th June 1876, he speaks of “the alarming sanitary state of the house.”

These statements, made by officers of the District Board, prove the accuracy of what I said regarding the prevalence of sickness in the Asylum during the last twelve or eighteen months.

4. The Committee object to my saying that “the prevalence of diarrhoea is perhaps correctly attributed to the scarcity of water, which is now so great as urgently to demand a remedy.”

This brings me to speak of that defect in the Asylum, which I regard as of prime importance, and it is with it that my entry mainly deals. I refer to the deficient water supply, regarding which I shall be found to have said nothing which will not be fully justified by what follows.

The water supply of the Elgin Asylum has never been quite satisfactory. As far back as 1866, the Board pointed out in their Ninth Annual Report, page 49, that "the Asylum labours under a deficient supply of water, which may materially affect the health of the inmates."

The supply, however, varied. In the year after this fear was expressed (1867), the Board describe it as "abundant" (Tenth Report, page 47), while in the following year (1868) it is pointed out that it was again insufficient, that several patients were obliged to use the same water in bathing, and that bathing was limited to once a fortnight (Eleventh Report, page 171).

In 1873 it is reported (Sixteenth Report, page 202) that "the institution continues to suffer under a great scarcity of water, and to such an extent that the bathing of the patients has virtually ceased."

In 1874 it is reported that "the evil of an insufficient supply of water has not been remedied" (Seventeenth Report, page lxxvi), that "bathing has practically ceased," and that "during the warm weather many, both of the men and women, bathe in the river Lossie" (Seventeenth Report, page 194). In order to avoid the use of the same water by many patients in bathing, it was recommended by the Visiting Commissioner that, till the water supply was increased the patients should use the sponge or towel bath, each patient getting a fresh bucket of warm water, and standing in the bath while the washing was in progress.

In 1875 the scarcity of water was still more strongly commented on; and, in view of a continued high mortality and of a prevalence of diarrhœa, it was felt to have assumed a serious aspect. In Sir James Cox's entry in the patients' book (20th October 1875) it is said :—"A good deal of bowel complaint has occurred, the cause of which may probably be ascribed to the great scarcity of water which has in various ways interfered with due attention to cleanliness."

These extracts are given to show that the scarcity of water has been long felt, and has been often and strongly pointed out to the District Board. If there has been any error in dealing with the matter on the part of the Commissioners, it lies in not having sooner and more resolutely pressed for a remedy. It is perhaps questionable whether the Board should not have done more to put an end to a state of matters which involved a practical cessation of bathing, and the resorting of male and female lunatics to an open river to be bathed and cleaned there when the weather permitted. The hope, however, always existed that the remedy would soon be applied, and the evils of a scarcity of water had not shown themselves in the health of the inmates. It was not, indeed, till last year that the defect was felt to have assumed a very serious aspect. The Report by Sir James Cox of 20th October 1875 drew attention strongly to the subject, and made such references to the spirit in which the Asylum appeared of late to be managed, as led to a lengthened correspondence between the General and the District Boards.

At the time of my visit (10th and 11th June 1876) I regarded the water supply as more defective than it had ever been, and I found that sickness was prevailing, which the officers of the District Board were attributing, as I believed correctly, to the scarcity of water.

It will be observed from what I have just said, that it is not solely an opinion of the Commissioner that the scarcity of water has of late assumed a serious aspect.

The Medical Officer of the Asylum, for instance, in his Report to the District Board for the quarter ending 30th September 1875 says :—"The number of patients under medical treatment has been unusually large on account of the increase of diarrhœa, which I can only account for from the great scarcity of the water supply. Some weeks there was no water in the Asylum from Friday to Sunday; in fact, almost every day after supper there was no water, and what was required for drinking had to be carried from Marywell or the river Lossie. Another cause might have been the quality of the milk, the cows having had foot-and-mouth disease; but as diarrhœa was prevalent before

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the disease appeared, I consider the principal cause to be the want of a sufficient supply of water for the baths, water-closets, and urinals."

Again, the Superintendent of the Asylum, in his Report for the quarter ending 30th September 1875, says:—"The health of the inmates, especially of the females, has not been good. On the 13th of July there were no less than 13 females seized with diarrhoea" (that is over 40 per cent. of their entire number), "one of whom subsequently suffered from dysentery, and died. I have no doubt the cause of diarrhoea was, in a great measure, owing to the scarcity of water, as the urinals were not properly cleaned. One week we had no water from Friday morning till Sabbath night, and it is not uncommon that at bedtime there is no water in the house, and we require to carry it in."

This Report confirms that of the Medical Officer, and is equally startling. It is scarcely possible that this state of matters could exist without affecting the health of the inmates injuriously. I make no remark on what it might have involved in the event of a fire. The two Reports from which I have just quoted refer to the year 1875. What follows is still more impressive, and refers to 1876.

On the 2d of June 1876 Mr. Cameron, the Clerk of the District Board, wrote as follows to the Police Commissioners:—"Since the new pipe has been in operation, and for a few days previously, the Lunatic Asylum has only been getting as much water as fills one cistern, and sometimes hardly so much. The attendants are obliged to carry water from the Lossie, the water-closets are emitting bad smells, diarrhoea is very prevalent in the house both among attendants and patients, the drains are getting choked up, and although quantities of Condry's fluid have been used, a bad smell pervades the whole house."

In a letter subsequently written (7th June) by Mr. Cameron to the Police Commissioners he properly calls this "the alarming sanitary state of the house," and in that later letter he says that "since the new ten-inch pipe has been laid from New Elgin to the town, the water has not ascended above the lower cistern, and there has not been delivered into the Asylum above 300 or 400 gallons per day—not equal to more than 3 or 4 gallons per day per head."

These facts and documents were within my knowledge when I wrote my entry in the Patients' Book, and I cannot see how any one can doubt that they were sufficient to force me into taking a serious view of the condition of the Asylum and its inmates. If I had not done this, and had waited for some expression of the defective sanitary arrangements other than diarrhoea and a high death-rate—an outbreak of typhoid fever for instance—I should have been culpable. I should have been equally culpable, if I had allowed myself to be restrained from writing what I believed to be true by the fear of saying what would not be acceptable to the District Board.

5. The opinion I have expressed to the effect that the mental and physical condition of the patients is less satisfactory than it used to be is objected to by the Committee.

The mental and physical condition of the inmates of the Elgin Asylum used to be, in my opinion, highly satisfactory, and I believe it to be now less so than it was. This belief rests on what came under my observation, but it derives support from what experience would lead us to expect of a community living under defective sanitary conditions.

6. I say in my entry that since Mr. Cameron's appointment as Clerk to the District Board the financial position of the Asylum has become satisfactory, and the Committee find that this statement is misleading.

With reference to this, I have only to remark that, as I understand the financial position and history of the Asylum, it appears to me that Mr. Cameron's management has been instrumental in relieving it of its difficulties, but if I am wrong in this I am ready to correct the error.

I had no thought of praising or disparaging any one, and I made the remark solely for the purpose of showing that the financial difficulties of the Asylum being practically at an end, there was a reason the less for hesitation about the expenditure of money, the object being good, and its attainment urgent.

At the same time, I thought it necessary to put myself right as to my general views regarding economy in the management and construction of

Asylums. Though I believed my personal views on this subject to be well known, I felt it necessary to say what I did regarding them, because it had been minuted by the District Board at a meeting on the 3d of December 1875, when the entry of Sir James Coxe of 20th October 1875 was under consideration that "the animadversions of the Commissioner appear to stigmatise economy as something deserving of contempt." This was said, though in former years the economical management of the Elgin Asylum was a subject of special commendation at the hands of the Commissioners. In the entry in the Patients' Book of 14th April 1871 (Fourteenth Report, page 212), it is pointed out that the Elgin Asylum possessed a character which had led to its being held up as worthy of imitation, and the statement then made that pauper lunatics had been and are kept nowhere more cheaply than in the Elgin Asylum is followed by the remark that this fact "is meritorious, since the wants and comforts of the patients had been at the same time most adequately provided for."

7. There is only one other point in the Report of the Committee to which I have to refer. It will be most readily understood if I quote the paragraph which contains it.

"Your Committee find that, among all the misrepresentations and groundless allegations contained in this very extraordinary Report, that there is none more gratuitously mischievous—none more calculated to prejudice lastingly an institution like the Asylum—none more completely devoid of foundation—than is the remark couched in these words—'That it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support fell on a Morayshire parish.' This heartless and unwarrantable sentence, if permitted to go forth without the reprobation it deserves, would undoubtedly entail an evil reputation for years to come on an excellent institution."

In the remark here referred to I pay a high compliment to the Elgin Asylum as it existed, and I withdraw the compliment from the Asylum as it exists. I say that the Elgin Asylum is no longer what in my opinion it once was—an Asylum to be copied—and that it has become an Asylum which is no better than other Asylums.

In former years it was customary for the Board to recommend not only foreigners, but also the Superintendents of our own Asylums to visit Elgin, believing that they would derive advantage from what they would see there. It would never occur to the Commissioners to do this now.

For many years this Asylum was commended "without stint." Even in the latest reports whatever was commendable about it—and there was always a not inconsiderable something of that nature—has been carefully recorded. But the special excellence of the Institution has gone, and it is no longer superior to other asylums.

8. There is no allusion in the report of the Committee to the milk supply, which I thought insufficient, and the increase of which I recommended as a means of bringing up the health of the patients, and of reducing the consumption of stimulants. In the minute of the District Board, however, it is stated that my recommendation as to increasing the supply of milk is founded on an entire misapprehension of the requirements of the Institution, and the quantity of milk used in other asylums.

I have much confidence in the value of milk as an article of food in asylums, and I should probably have recommended some increase of it in the actual circumstances of this Asylum, even if I had not thought the supply insufficient in ordinary circumstances. That I was correct in considering it insufficient is shown by such facts as the following :—

In the Banff Asylum, which draws its inmates from a population exactly like that from which the inmates of the Elgin Asylum are drawn, the value of the milk consumed in the year 1875-76 was £115. The value of the milk consumed in the same year in the Elgin Asylum was £26—the price per gallon in both Asylums being the same. The year 1875-76, however, for the Elgin Asylum, was one of 10½ months, and the population of the Elgin Asylum was considerably less than that of Banff. Bringing the year of the Elgin Asylum up to one of 12 months, and its population up to that of Banff, the cost of the milk consumed was £43. In other words, for equal numbers of

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patients in the Banff and Elgin Asylums for the whole year in question, the cost of milk consumed was £115 in Banff and £43 in Elgin.

If we turn now from the cost to the quantity, we find that the quantity of new or unskimmed milk consumed in the Banff Asylum, during each of the two years 1874, and 1875, was 34,880 pints.

The contrast between this and the quantity consumed in the Elgin Asylum is very striking. The milk consumed in the Elgin Asylum in the year—

1872-73	was	13,669	pints.
1873-74	„	13,622	„
1874-75	„	10,769	„
*1875-76	„	9,609	„

These amounts are not only startling when compared with the amounts for Banff, but they are startling when the comparison is made between one year and another for Elgin itself. The reduction of a milk supply from 13,669 to 9609 pints is a reduction on a very great scale—there being no diminution of the population.

These facts much more than justify what I said of the insufficiency of the milk supply, and they raise the fear that it may have intensified the evils resulting from the scarcity of water.

9. In my entry I recommended an increased supply of milk as a means of reducing the consumption of stimulants. That this consumption had grown in a very remarkable and rapid manner during the last three years, will be seen from the statement which follows—

CONSUMPTION OF STIMULANTS IN THE ELGIN ASYLUM.

YEAR.	Bottles of Brandy.	Bottles of Whisky.	Bottles of Wine.	Pints of Ale.	Pints of Porter.
1873-74 . .	0	60	43	36	24
1874-75 . .	2	99	48	144	228
1875-76 . .	21	112	20	420	336

It is difficult to explain a change of this kind, which is so sudden and great, and which is also progressive. But as the medical attendant of the patients is the same throughout, and as stimulants are given under his order, it is only a reasonable conclusion that there must have been some change in the condition of the patients which rendered the use of stimulants in his opinion increasingly necessary; and that change can only have been in the direction of diminished vigour. The figures in this statement indicate that the inmates of the Asylum in 1875-76 were less robust than its inmates in 1873-74.

Almost every fact indeed given in this letter points to the same conclusion, whether it be a fact relating to the high mortality, to the prevalence of sickness, to the scarcity of water, to the insanitary condition of the water-closets and urinals, to the insufficient milk supply, or to the increased consumption of stimulants.

10. I have not thought it necessary to make any comment on the violent and inflated language which the District Board have deemed it becoming to employ.

11. It is satisfactory to learn that the water supply on the 18th July was reported as ample, and that an additional storage cistern was about to be erected. It is also satisfactory to know that effect has been given to nearly all the other recommendations in my entry. We are not told that the milk supply has been increased, but I am hopeful that this will be done either by increasing the number of cows, or in some other way. With reference to the tightening of the windows of the cottage, I can scarcely believe that my recommendation will not be acted on if the cottage is occupied as sleeping accommodation next winter.

Effect has also been given to nearly all the recommendations contained in Sir James Coxe's last report, and I do not doubt that the clothing of the patients, when cold weather sets in, will be heavier than he found it.

There are grounds, therefore, for hoping that the result of these reports by

* This year is brought up to one of twelve months. The actual consumption was 8,401 pints during the ten and a half months from 1st July 1875 to 14th May 1876.

the Commissioners will be soon apparent in a diminished amount of mortality and sickness, and that the next entry by a Commissioner in the Patients' Book of the Asylum, or perhaps should the Board see fit by two or three of their number, will be more favourable than late entries have been.

12. I beg to conclude with the remark that during nearly twenty years of public service, this is the first time that any unpleasant representation has followed an official report by me, either from a District Board of Lunacy or from a Parochial Board.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR MITCHELL.

V.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL BOARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

To the Right Honourable RICHARD A. CROSS, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, London.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, *3d August 1876.*

SIR,—On receipt of your letter of 26th July, transmitting the Report of the Committee appointed by the District Lunacy Board of Elgin to inquire into the truth of the statements made by Dr. Mitchell in the report of his visit to the Asylum of Elgin on 9th and 10th June, together with the Minute of the meeting of the District Board of 18th July, the Board at once directed that these documents should be remitted to Dr. Mitchell with instructions to furnish such explanations of the statements made in his Report, and such comments on the Report of the Committee of the District Board, and on the Minute of the meeting of 18th July, as he might deem necessary.

These explanations and comments he has accordingly made, and a copy of them is herewith sent for your consideration.

The Board have some delicacy, from the position in which they are themselves placed by the animadversions of the District Board, in expressing their own opinion on the matters in dispute, but they feel they would fail in their duty to an able, zealous, and conscientious public servant, if they hesitated to assert that in their judgment Dr. Mitchell had very ample grounds for these statements in his Report which deal with the mortality and sickness which prevailed in the Asylum, with the scanty water supply, and with the scanty milk supply, and that altogether his facts and figures are unassailable.

Indeed the Board cannot avoid expressing their astonishment that the District Board should have been rash enough to impugn Dr. Mitchell's remarks on the scanty water supply and its effects on the sanitary condition of the patients, in the face of the strong statements of their own Medical Officer, and of those equally strong contained in the letters of their own Clerk to the Water Commissioners. The admissions made by these gentlemen are all-important, for granted the deficient water supply and the consequent unsatisfactory condition of the establishment, and everything else becomes subsidiary. A milk supply is adequate or inadequate according to the place it takes in the dietary of the patients, and according to their sanitary condition. In Scotland, where porridge constitutes the prevalent morning and evening meal of rural districts, milk forms an essential article of diet, and is much more largely consumed than where bread and tea is taken for breakfast and supper. The two counties of Elgin and Banff are contiguous, and the manner of living in both must be pretty much alike. When, therefore, it is found that the proportion of milk consumed in the Banff Asylum is more than double the proportion of that consumed in the Asylum of Elgin, there certainly do appear to be strong grounds for making the recommendation that the milk supply of Elgin should be increased. This recommendation, however, as well as every other recommendation made, is left to the discretion of the District Board to adopt or reject as they may deem fit; under any circumstances it is not one which should excite resentment. Among other reasons, Dr. Mitchell advocates its adoption as likely to reduce the consumption of stimulants which had been largely increased. In fact it may be said to have doubled, and unless this increase took place with the view of counteracting the lowered

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condition of the vital powers of the patients, the Board are at a loss to conceive on what grounds it was sanctioned by the Medical Officer of the Asylum.

Regarding the statement made by Dr. Mitchell that the financial position of the Asylum had become quite satisfactory since the appointment of Mr. Cameron as Clerk of the District Board, and which statement the District Board characterise as misleading, the Board have nothing to say in addition to the explanation which Dr. Mitchell himself has given.

With reference to the expression of opinion by Dr. Mitchell that the condition of the patients was less satisfactory than formerly, the Board would merely remark, that if, under the circumstances which the officers of the District Board themselves admit, the condition of the patients was as good as it used to be, such a result would be in opposition to the general experience of sanitarians, which teaches that good health is, as a rule, incompatible with the neglect of personal cleanliness and the respiration of an atmosphere contaminated with the exhalations from foul urinals and water-closets, and is, to say the least, always imperilled by such influences.

The Board confess their entire inability to account for the great indignation which the District Board express with Dr. Mitchell for stating that "it can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune that his support should fall upon a Morayshire parish." The obvious meaning of this sentence is simply, that whereas, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the condition of the Elginshire patients was formerly superior to that of the patients of other districts, it has now lost that superiority, and is neither better nor worse than the condition of the patients of other districts. Such being the plain and obvious meaning of the sentence, the Board are at a loss to understand the grounds which led the District Board to denounce it in such extraordinary terms. They themselves do not state in what single respect they rank their Asylum as superior to those of other districts, and the Board are unable to name any. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to show in what respects many other asylums are superior to that of Elgin; but it will be sufficient to refer to the contrast exhibited between it and the Asylum of Banff in the management of their land and in the occupation of their patients. While in the Asylum of Banff there has been a progressive extension of useful and varied employment in connection with the farm; a restrictive policy in both of these respects has of late years been adopted in that of Elgin. The difference in the life and being, so to speak, of the two asylums due to this cause cannot be gathered from registers or be conveyed in words. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is this change of policy to which Dr. Mitchell refers when he speaks of an unwise effort at saving in the management of the Elgin Asylum, and which leads him to express the opinion that of late years all the appliances of the Institution have not been fully turned to account in the treatment of the patients. The expression of the same opinion has on repeated occasions been made by the visiting Commissioners; but as has been seen, without producing any beneficial result.

That the policy of the Banff Asylum is in harmony with sound doctrine in political economy may be inferred from the fact that its annual rate of maintenance is at present £22, 16s. 3d., against £25, which is that of Elgin.

Every one who is acquainted with Dr. Mitchell must regard him both as a highly honourable man, and as an accomplished physician. It is therefore with no small amount of indignation that the Board see him stigmatised by the District Board as having been influenced in writing his report by unworthy motives. As to the estimate which the District Board have formed and expressed of the Board themselves for honesty and impartiality, and which has led them to request that an inquiry may be instituted into the truth of Dr. Mitchell's statements by any one but a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland, the Board believe it unnecessary to offer any remarks. They will allow their official conduct during nearly twenty years to answer for them, and will only say that wherever District Boards have called in question the conclusions at which they have arrived in any matter of importance, they have never hesitated to place both sides of the question before the public in their annual Reports which are printed by order of Parliament. This course they would naturally follow on the present occasion, and indeed they will be well pleased to let the public form their own judgment, both on the matters in dispute, and on the manner in which they have been discussed.

For the reasons which have been stated, the Board cannot but regard the request of the District Board as unnecessary and uncalled for. They feel, moreover, that an inquiry of this kind, if instituted without due cause, would have a tendency to affect injuriously the independence of the Commissioners, and to lessen the influence for good which, in the opinion of competent judges, the Board have exercised on the condition of the insane in Scotland. And it has further to be considered that the state of matters which was found by Dr. Mitchell will now be greatly modified, if, as the Board are assured is the case, the water supply has been so increased as to remove the main cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the Asylum.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. DON WAUCHOPE,
Chairman of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland.

VI.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT TO
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, WITH ENCLOSURES.

WHITEHALL, 16th August 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to transmit to you, for the information of the General Board of Lunacy, with reference to your report of the 3d instant, the enclosed copies of a letter and of its enclosure, which he has this day caused to be addressed to the Elgin District Lunacy Board, in regard to their request for an inquiry as to the state of the Lunatic Asylum at Elgin, and the report made respecting it by Dr. Mitchell as Visiting Commissioner in Lunacy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

The Chairman of the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland, Edinburgh.

ENCLOSURES IN No. VI.

(a.) Letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Clerk of the Elgin District Board.

WHITEHALL, 16th August 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Elgin District Lunacy Board, with reference to your letter of the 20th ult., that the Secretary of State sees no sufficient ground for acceding to their request for an inquiry as to the state of the Lunatic Asylum at Elgin, and the entry made in regard thereto by Dr. Mitchell as Visiting Commissioner of Lunacy on the 9th and 10th June last.

I am, at the same time, to transmit for the information of the Board, the enclosed extract from a report on the subject containing an explanation offered by Dr. Mitchell as to the true meaning of the passage in his Report to which special reference was made in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Elgin District Board.—I am, etc.

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

(b.) Extract from a report on the subject, containing an explanation offered by Dr. Mitchell as to the true meaning of the passage in his entry to which special reference was made in the Report of the Committee appointed by the Elgin District Board.

There is one expression in Dr. Mitchell's Report of 9th and 10th June 1876 which, without the explanations now given, might not unnaturally have called for remonstrance on the part of the Elgin District Board. The words are—"It can no longer be regarded as some mitigation of a poor lunatic's misfortune, that his support fell on a Morayshire parish." Upon them Dr. Mitchell, in his report of 31st July 1876, observes: "In the remark here referred to I pay a high compliment to the Elgin Asylum as it existed, and I withdraw the compliment from the Asylum as it exists. I say that the Elgin Asylum is no longer what, in my opinion, it once was—an Asylum to be copied—and that it has become an Asylum which is no better than other asylums."

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REPORTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

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ON SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED BY HIM IN 1876.

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During the past year I have visited and reported on between five and six hundred lunatics residing in private dwellings, besides making several special inquiries by direction of the Board. The number and distribution of the single patients visited by me are given in the following table :—

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1876.

COUNTIES.	Lunatics maintained out of Private Funds.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Patients in Private Dwellings.			Of whom in Special Licensed Houses.				
										Private.		Pauper.		Total in Special Licensed Houses.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen, .	4	2	6	27	29	56	31	31	62	...	...	3	3	6
Banff, .	...	1	1	8	29	37	8	30	38	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness, .	1	...	1	16	33	49	17	33	50	...	...	...	2	2
Dumbarton, .	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	1
Edinburgh, .	15	33	48	27	35	62	42	68	110	10	20	2	11	43
Forfar, .	4	2	6	25	30	55	29	32	61	...	1	...	1	2
Kincaidine, .	...	1	1	6	2	8	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark, .	6	1	7	12	30	42	18	31	49	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow, .	1	...	1	5	7	12	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, .	...	1	1	29	29	58	29	30	59	...	...	5	14	19
Ross, .	...	1	1	18	30	48	18	31	49	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling, .	...	1	1	5	22	27	5	23	28	...	...	5	15	20
Sutherland, .	...	...	...	4	11	15	4	11	15	...	...	...	...	...
Western Isles, .	...	...	...	10	11	21	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	...
	31	43	74	197	301	498	228	344	572	10	21	15	47	93

I have often had occasion to state in these reports that there are considerable varieties in the circumstances of pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in different parts of Scotland, depending in great measure upon geographical and social conditions and peculiarities of race, and that it would be equally unreasonable and impossible to lay down one common standard applicable to the whole of Scotland, whereby to judge of their condition. Such being the case, I conceive that I shall better fulfil the object of the present report, and convey a fuller and more accurate idea of the state of pauper lunacy in particular districts of the

country, by a separate notice of each county visited in the course of the year, than if I were to confine myself to statements of a more general nature, and embracing a more extended area. It may be convenient to add a few selected cases which may serve still further to illustrate the principles which guide the Board of Lunacy as regards the treatment and disposal of pauper lunatics, and the nature of the duties which it is the special function of the Deputy Commissioners to perform. With regard to single patients maintained out of private funds, it is not my intention to say anything in the present report.

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Aberdeenshire.—In this county, where a large proportion of the population are employed in farming and agricultural occupations, wages are high, and the labouring population in general comfortably housed and well fed. Nearly four-fifths of the pauper lunatics chargeable to the county are in Asylums or Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the remainder, to the number of about 105, in private dwellings under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. It may be laid down as a rule of general application that the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in any given part of the country, will be found to bear a very close correspondence with that of the mass of the labouring population in the same district. If measured by this test, we should expect in Aberdeenshire to find it reach a pretty high standard in point of comfort and general well-being, and such with very few exceptions is actually the case. In connection with farm and country work there are many ways in which persons of weak intellect may be more or less usefully employed, if not always with much profit or advantage to their guardians or employers, at least with benefit to their health, and with the effect of giving to many of them a common interest with their sane relatives and neighbours in the occupations of daily life. I could, were it necessary, enumerate several instances in different parts of the county where this is more or less the case, and the observation applies to female as well as to male lunatics. The guardians as a rule are faithful and intelligent, and are often found to devote themselves to the discharge of duties exceptionally burdensome, in a way that is worthy of all commendation. The two following cases afford examples—the one of a very helpless and distressing case admirably nursed and tended—and the other of intelligent and disinterested solicitude applied to the bringing up of an adopted child of imperfectly developed intellect, and afflicted with physical infirmity.

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P. M.—This is an extremely helpless idiot, whose name has stood for many years upon the register of pauper lunatics, who can neither walk, speak, nor feed himself, and is subject to frequent and protracted epileptic attacks. He requires constant care and attention, and is waited upon by a sister who has to give up her whole time to the care of the lunatic and of an aged and infirm father. The house—a small ordinary cottage by a river-side—is recorded to be a perfect model of cleanliness and order, and the lunatic is kept scrupulously clean in bed and person. Since 1872 he has been for the most part confined to bed. The allowance given by the parish in this case is liberal and well bestowed, now amounting to seven shillings a week; and he is well looked after both by the Medical Officer and the Inspector of Poor.

A. A.—A young lad now about sixteen years of age. Illegitimate and of weak mind. Lost his sight in infancy from purulent ophthalmia, one eye being entirely disorganised, while with the other he can just distinguish light sufficiently to grope his way about the doors. Has been brought up since he was two years old by an aunt, his present guardian, who treats him, although under no legal obligation to do so, in all respects as her own child. She has taught him herself a good many things, among others to read a little with the aid of letters for the blind; and in the hope of improving him still further, she got him admitted into the Blind Asylum, but after two years' trial he was returned to her unimproved. He is a nervous, excitable lad, and the association with other boys who teased him appears to have had rather a prejudicial effect. Since he was last visited, he has developed a taste for music, which the guardian has had the sense to encourage. I heard him play very fairly some hymn and other tunes on the harmonium, and he has been taught to repeat several hymns. In this case it is evident that an improvement has taken place under private and domestic care, which would not have taken place in an asylum or among other boys of his age in any public institution.

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Kincardineshire.—The general remarks which have been made on the condition of pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in the county of Aberdeen are equally applicable to Kincardineshire. The counties are conterminous, and the condition and occupations of the people similar. There are not nearly so many pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the extent of the county and its population being much more limited, and there are no cases which appear to call for special remark.

Banffshire.—The chief portion of the population of this county is located in fishing towns and villages situated along the coast, but many are also employed in agricultural pursuits. They are generally well housed and in a fair state of material comfort. This county had never been visited by me until 1876. I find, however, in the visitation reports of one of my predecessors, dated 1866, or ten years ago, the following entry, which has reference to one of the most extensive and populous of its parishes: "The condition of the (lunatic) paupers is undergoing a slow but steady improvement, which has not been easily accomplished, and which is not yet regarded as complete." This would indicate the existence of an unsatisfactory state of matters in the past, and a state of transition and gradual improvement, not unattended with difficulties, at the time the entry was made. I feel bound to say, as the result of my own observation, that these difficulties must some time ago have ceased to exist, and that there is no longer any trace in that parish or in the county generally of the state of matters referred to. There are no cases in this county which appear to me to call for special notice in this report.

Caithness.—My visit in 1876 was the first I had paid to this county, it having in previous years been visited by one of my colleagues in the office of Deputy Commissioner. It contains 49 pauper lunatics sanctioned to reside in private dwellings, and one patient officially known to the Board as being maintained from other sources than the poor-rate. Most of the population reside in towns or fishing villages along the coast, the principal of which is Wick, the capital of the herring-fishing industry of Scotland, but agriculture is also prosecuted to an increasing extent in some parts of the county. The general prosperity of the people, however, is mainly dependent upon the success of the fishing, and, as is usually the case under these circumstances, is subject to considerable fluctuations from year to year. Although not of Celtic race, their general condition of life and mode of living struck me as presenting more analogy with the better housed class of the fishing population of the west coast, than with those of their own occupation along our eastern shores. Many of them have crofts or small pieces of land attached to their dwellings, which they cultivate when not engaged in the fishing.

I find that when first visited, the condition of not a few of the pauper lunatics residing in this county was unfavourably reported on, and that in several instances it required a somewhat protracted correspondence and repeated visitation before Parochial Boards and Inspectors of Poor could be brought to see the necessity of granting increased allowances and supplies of clothing, and otherwise improving the condition of the patients, in compliance with the recommendations of the visiting Commissioners. But I also find that there are few counties in which the improving character of the visitation reports from year to year bears more unequivocal testimony to the good done through the intervention of the Board of Lunacy, in raising the condition of patients who were at first unfavourably reported on. I do not mean to say that a high standard is yet to be considered as prevailing throughout the county; but taking the general condition and habits of the population as the test of what we might reasonably expect to find, I believe that the way in which the large majority of the pauper lunatics are kept fully comes up to the requirements of that test. I must also add that we now rarely if ever meet with any difficulty in inducing Parochial authorities to carry out the recommendations we may make with a view of promoting the better care and treatment of their pauper lunatics.

The following notes of a few of the cases visited by me in 1876 will serve to illustrate the above remarks:—

E. M. or D.—This was reported in 1867 to be a recent case with suicidal

tendencies and impaired bodily health. The guardianship was described as unsatisfactory, and the house in which the lunatic resided as dangerous on account of its ruinous condition. Removal to Asylum was ordered on the report of the Visiting Commissioner; but various delays and objections were interposed to the execution of this order on the part of the Parochial authorities. It may be right here to state that the removal of lunatics from this county to an asylum is even yet a matter involving exceptional trouble and expense. There is no asylum for its pauper lunatics situated within the county, and the nearest available is Montrose, which in the meantime, by an agreement entered into with the managers of that Institution, serves as the District Asylum for Caithness paupers. At length, after much correspondence, an alternative proposal was made by the Parochial authorities, to which, in the special circumstances of the case, it was thought right to accede, until the patient should be again visited. The result was a much more satisfactory report on the occasion of the next visit—the house being found to have been repaired and made more comfortable, the allowance increased, and some improvement effected in the guardianship. Subsequent reports show that this improvement continues to be maintained, although the guardianship cannot yet be regarded as in all respects satisfactory. But the patient is now nearly 80 years of age, and the insanity of ten years' standing. Removal could not benefit the patient, and there is no reason to believe that her comfort or happiness would be increased by any change in her position.

W. and B. M. Brother and sister.—The visiting Commissioner at his first visit found these parties receiving three shillings and sixpence a month each as ordinary paupers. No return of them as pauper lunatics had been made to the Board, although, according to a certificate from the Parochial medical officer, the brother is "fatuous and epileptic, and requires constant care and attention," and the sister is "a deaf mute, fatuous, with double hare-lip and cleft palate, and also requiring constant attendance." The only apparent reason for intimation having been withheld was, in the opinion of the Visiting Commissioner, the belief that the Board of Lunacy would insist on more liberal provision being made by the Parish. This he recommended should be insisted on as a condition of sanction, which was accordingly done, and the allowance has since been raised from time to time, till it now amounts to seven shillings and sixpence a month for each.

J. L.—The sleeping accommodation in this case was found to be unsatisfactory, the lunatic's bed being in an old stable or cow-house, which had at the same time been converted into a hen-house, and made a receptacle for all kinds of rubbish. All improvement was for a time resisted by the Parochial Board, who threatened to send him to Thurso Poorhouse "if any more trouble is given about him." It was shown them, however, that this could not be legally done, and that if he were to be sent away anywhere it must be to an asylum. After a correspondence extending over several months, a change in the meantime occurring in the office of Inspector of Poor, the desired improvement was effected, a new house having been built with proper sleeping accommodation for the lunatic, who is now comfortably lodged.

R. D. and E. G.—These are two cases newly intimated, although they would appear to have been known to the Parochial authorities for some length of time as persons of weak mind, and they had been in receipt of relief as ordinary paupers. It is not fair to expect that this class of cases, many of which were in former years purposely kept back from the knowledge of the Board of Lunacy with a view of saving expense, should now be registered as lunatics without further inquiry, when a part of the cost of their maintenance comes out of the Parliamentary Grant. The Board of Lunacy have therefore considered it their duty to make special inquiry into all applications of this nature. In these two cases, although there might be room to question the motives which led to the intimation being delayed until the present time, there was no doubt as to the existence of lunacy, and sanction was accordingly granted.

Edinburghshire.—Out of 700 pauper lunatics chargeable to the county of Edinburgh, 612 are in asylums or the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 88 in private dwellings. There is thus, as is usually found to be the case in the wealthier counties and where access to asylums is easy, a large excess of patients in establishments. The city parish of Edinburgh, and the other parishes uniting with it to form the urban district of the county, contribute 558 of the

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whole number of pauper lunatics—142 being contributed by the rural parishes. As regards the 88 in private dwellings, 63 of these are chargeable to the urban and 25 to the rural division of the county; but of those chargeable to the former, only about 20 are resident within the district, the remainder being boarded out in special licensed houses situated chiefly in the county of Fife, which were fully described in my general report submitted to the Board two years ago. The Parochial authorities, whether urban or rural, of this, the metropolitan county are always found ready and willing to act in harmony with the views of the Board of Lunacy, and to carry out its recommendations. The allowances are liberal, and the requirements of the lunatics in regard to clothing and other necessities are freely supplied. None of the cases belonging to the county visited during the course of the year have presented any features calling for special notice, but reference may here be made to two cases chargeable to another county, but visited in Edinburgh, in regard to which our advice was sought by the officials of the parish of residence.

J. J. and M. G. or S., are the idiot children of two widowed mothers residing in Edinburgh, but chargeable to two parishes situated in a distant county in the North of Scotland. They are imbecile from birth, and in need of constant care and attention to supply their wants and prevent them from falling into danger. This the mothers, who are young and able-bodied women, and obliged to be from home several hours in the day working for the support of themselves and their other children, are unable to give. As the idiot children, from their extreme youth, were not fit cases to be sent to an asylum, and as they could not be properly attended to at home, it was proposed by the local authorities, acting on the advice of their medical officers, and with the full approval of the Board of Lunacy, to send them to one or other of the two Training Institutions for Imbecile Children at Baldovan or Larbert. But these not being district asylums do not come within the provisions of the Statute which confers upon the Board of Lunacy the power of determining the particular mode in which pauper lunatics are to be disposed of, and it was therefore necessary to ascertain in the first place whether the parishes of chargeability were willing to bear the cost of the proposed arrangement. This however they declined to do, and ordered instead the removal of both families to their own parishes. The mothers at first refused to go or to allow the children to be removed, naturally preferring rather to manage as they best could without parochial relief, than remove to a place where employment was difficult to obtain, and the means of subsistence more bare. Ultimately one of them appears to have yielded, and to have consented to the removal of her child to the parish of chargeability, where he has since been visited, and favourably reported on. In the other case parochial relief has been rejected on the conditions offered, and the child having been removed from the poor-roll, is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Board of Lunacy.

From these and some other similar cases that have recently come under my notice, I think it is to be regretted that there is no existing arrangement in the shape of wards specially adapted to pauper lunatic and imbecile children in connection with some of our poorhouses or asylums, to which the Board of Lunacy should have the power of ordering the removal of such cases of this description as cannot be properly trained or cared for at home by their parents or other private guardians. Our asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses as at present constituted, being only arranged for the accommodation of adult inmates, are not suitable for such cases—while the special institutions for the training of idiot and imbecile children existing in Scotland, which are voluntary in their nature and limited in their accommodation, select only the most favourable cases, and charge a rate of maintenance which many Parochial Boards might reasonably grudge to pay in view of what are too often very unpromising results.

Linlithgowshire.—The County of Linlithgow, which adjoins that of Edinburgh along the whole of its eastern and southern boundaries, may be most conveniently mentioned in this place. A great portion of the land in both counties is agricultural, and minerals abound below the surface, affording profitable occupation to the labouring classes. The pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings within the county are few in number, and are well lodged and cared for. There is no case in this county that calls for special notice.

Forfarshire.—The proportion of pauper lunatics residing in private dwellings in this county is small as compared with those in asylums and the lunatic wards of poorhouses. This is owing to the abundance and ready accessibility of asylum accommodation in the county. Not only is it provided with the two large Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, but there are in addition lunatic wards attached to the Poorhouses of Dundee and Liff and Benvie. Out of 584 pauper lunatics chargeable, 371 are in asylums, 149 in lunatic wards, and 56 in private dwellings. But the influence of ready accessibility to asylum accommodation will be still more apparent if we confine our attention to the town of Dundee alone. The two parishes, within the limits of which that large and populous town is situated, contribute between them no less than 289 of the pauper lunatics belonging to the county—of whom 135 are in asylums, 146 in lunatic wards, and 8 only in private dwellings. The same holds true, but to a less striking degree, of the other parishes in this county which are in whole or in part urban and manufacturing, viz., Arbroath, St. Vigeans, Brechin, Forfar, and Montrose, which return between them 150 lunatics, of whom 131 are in asylums, and 19 in private dwellings. This leaves for the country and agricultural parishes 145 lunatics, 29 of whom are in private dwellings. The condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in this county is uniformly satisfactory, liberal provision being made for their requirements. No case among those visited during the past year presented any features calling for special notice in this report.

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Lanarkshire.—This large and populous county, containing nearly one-fourth of the whole population of Scotland, and including within its bounds one of the largest and most important cities of the British Empire, is the seat of varied and extensive industry—manufacturing, mining, and agricultural—which not only affords occupation and the means of subsistence to the natives of the county, but attracts to it numbers from other parts of Scotland and from Ireland, who, in the course of time, acquire a residential settlement, and contribute to swell the numbers of its poor. Being well provided with asylum accommodation, more than 1000 of its 1100 pauper lunatics are disposed of in that manner, in addition to which about 30 of those not in Asylums, being chiefly pauper lunatics chargeable to the Glasgow City Parish, are distributed in special licensed houses beyond the county. There are also a number of poor chargeable to other counties who reside within its borders, and several of these are pauper lunatics. Altogether, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings resident within the county is 71, of whom nearly one-half are to be found within the three parishes over which the city of Glasgow has now extended. The allowances for pauper lunatics throughout the county are liberal, and nothing is left undone that can conduce to their proper care and comfort. The only case in this county to which I think it necessary to make any special reference, is that of a person who was only for a short time in the position of a pauper lunatic. The case serves to show the difficulties to which persons in a humble condition of life, and who are not willing or entitled to rank as paupers, are occasionally put in obtaining asylum accommodation for their insane relatives.

J. G.—This was a special inquiry undertaken by directions from the Board of Lunacy into the circumstances of a case reported in one of the daily papers under the heading of “inhuman treatment of an insane daughter.” It had reference to a young woman, who, as not being a pauper, but living under the guardianship of her parents and not kept for gain, could not without an order from the Secretary of State be legally visited or brought within the cognisance of the Board. Although the authorities had already, on the representation of some of the neighbours, taken up the case as a matter of criminal procedure against the father, and had in the meantime caused the girl to be removed to an asylum, the Board considered it to be their duty, as invested with important public responsibilities in regard to lunatics and their treatment, to institute an inquiry for their own information and guidance. I was accordingly instructed to visit the place and ascertain what I could as to the true state of the facts from the parents, medical man, and others who had been concerned in the care of the patient and her removal to an asylum. I found no difficulty in doing this, as all parties, including the parents of the young woman, were ready to offer me every assistance. Setting aside some of its more sensational and romantic features, there remained no doubt as to the truth of the main fact stated in the newspaper report, namely,

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that this young woman had been confined for a period of several months in an outhouse in her father's garden, which was very barely and insufficiently furnished, and that the authorities had acted with praiseworthy promptitude and decision in the measures they had taken. It did not, however, appear to be the case, as stated in the newspaper report, that she had been subjected to intentional neglect or ill treatment in other respects; and it further came out that the father, so soon as it appeared that she was becoming unmanageable at home, had made application for her reception into three different asylums (in one of which she had formerly been a patient for a short time on the occasion of a previous attack), none of which could at the time receive her at the rate of board he was in circumstances to pay. Up to the time of this application she had been kept in her parents' house, the walls, doors, and furniture of which I found still bearing the marks of her violent and destructive habits; and it was not until her violence had endangered her mother's life that it was considered necessary to remove her to the outhouse in which she was latterly confined. These facts were communicated to the Crown Counsel, who, after full inquiry into the circumstances of the case, intimated to the Board their opinion in the following terms, which entirely accord with the tenor of my report:—"That the recognitions submitted to them negative wilful or deliberate cruelty. Moreover, it seems plain that the lunatic's parents would not have kept her at home had they, at the time when she last became affected, been able to obtain for her accommodation in the Asylum where she had previously been placed by them. In these circumstances Crown Counsel have directed that there should be no further proceedings in the case." She still continues an asylum patient, but the father has relieved the Parochial Board of the expenses incurred in placing her in the Asylum, and she is now therefore a lunatic maintained out of private funds.

Perthshire.—Only a portion of this county was visited by me during the past year, another portion having been visited by my colleague, Dr. Sibbald. This extensive county is, by its natural conformation, divisible into two clearly defined portions—a Lowland and a Highland, the inhabitants of which present the usual differences of race, condition, and habits of life. Owing, however, to the influence of greater and continually increasing opportunities of intercourse with the south, and the fact of English being very generally understood and spoken, these differences are less strongly marked than is the case in the more remotely situated of the Highland counties, where Gaelic is almost exclusively spoken by the lower orders. The parishes visited by me in the course of the year were all situated in the Lowland division of the county, and there was nothing observed in the condition of the resident pauper lunatics to call for any special notice in this report. They are, with few or no exceptions, well and comfortably lodged, and liberally provided with all the requisites of food and clothing. In addition to single patients, there are 22 pauper lunatics, chiefly strangers to the county, boarded out in special licensed houses, two-thirds of whom are chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow.

Stirling and Dumbartonshires.—These two adjacent counties, with the exception of three or four mountainous and thinly populated parishes around the shores of Lochlomond, are essentially Lowland in their character and in the prevailing industries and condition of the people. The state of pauper lunatics in private dwellings is satisfactory. In addition to those locally chargeable, there are about 20 boarded out in special licensed houses, the majority of whom are chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow. These last are well looked after by the parish to which they belong, as well as by the resident Inspector of Poor and Medical Officer; but the Board has had some reason to be dissatisfied with the supervision exercised over some of those in special licensed houses belonging to other parishes, and one patient, R. S., had to be withdrawn in consequence. It does not appear to have been rightly understood in this case whether the Inspector of the parish of chargeability or of that of residence should be the person to exercise supervision over this particular class of patients. It was the opinion of the Board that, while both were to be held responsible, the more direct and immediate supervision must necessarily devolve on the resident Inspector, but that the other was not thereby to consider himself discharged of the obligation of periodically visiting all such cases belonging to his parish, so as to satisfy himself of the efficiency of the guardianship and the continued fitness of the lunatic for residence in a special licensed house. Regulations to that effect

have accordingly been drawn up by the Board and issued to Inspectors of Poor. It is satisfactory to find that recommendations to a similar effect have been issued by the Board of Supervision in regard to pauper children boarded out in the country, whose case may be regarded as in some respects analogous to that of pauper lunatics boarded out in a similar manner.

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Sutherland and Ross-shires (including Cromarty).—I take these counties together because they are extremely alike in the features they present, whether we regard the general aspect of the country or the condition of the people. Mountainous and very thinly inhabited in the interior, it is upon the eastern and western coasts that the population is chiefly located. The people are Celtic in race, in their habits of life, and in their dwellings, and give one the impression, more especially in some of the parishes on the west coast, that their condition generally, as regards the comforts of existence, is one of considerable bareness and poverty. The proportion of pauper lunatics to the population is high, and the great bulk of the ratepayers being themselves poor, economy has to be studied in the administration of relief from the poor-rate, which is invariably higher in proportion to the rental in the more remote Highland and Insular districts of Scotland than in the more wealthy and populous southern districts. For these reasons, together with the difficulty of access from some of the remoter parishes to the nearest asylum, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings is greater, and their condition is more often found to be below the average. The poorest of the people, and those among whom the position of the pauper lunatics is found to be the least satisfactory, are certainly those residing on the western coasts: for on the east of both counties, but more especially in Easter Ross and those portions of Cromarty which are inclosed within it, there is a good deal of arable land on which skill and capital are freely bestowed, and which affords to the people a certain amount of remunerative labour. The population of the eastern parishes of the two counties may be stated in round numbers at 57,000, with 170 pauper lunatics; and that of the western at 23,000, with 75 pauper lunatics. There is thus no very great difference in the number of pauper lunatics to the population in the two divisions; but when we come to look to the mode in which these pauper lunatics are disposed of, a very great difference becomes at once apparent. Of the 170 pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in the eastern division, 116 are in asylums and 54 in private dwellings; whereas, of 74 belonging to the western parishes, 38 only are in asylums and 36 in private dwellings. There can be no doubt that this difference is mainly to be ascribed to the causes above referred to. The amount paid in aid of aliment for pauper lunatics residing in the western parishes is generally small, sometimes not exceeding one shilling or eightpence a week, in addition to articles of clothing. In the circumstances of the people, and having regard to the sources of supply which in ordinarily favourable seasons many of them have within themselves as fishermen and crofters, it is not always thought desirable for the Board of Lunacy to stand out for a high rate of money payment for the sustenance of the lunatic. It is much more necessary, according to our experience, to call upon Parochial Boards to take upon them the duty of supplying clothing, which has to be purchased with money, and which it is of great importance should be warm and substantial; and to see that such supplies are sufficient in quantity and timeously given. Even when ordered, supplies of clothing are sometimes longer in reaching the lunatic than they ought to be. This, it may be fair to add, is not always due to carelessness or wilful neglect of duty on the part of Inspectors of Poor, but is often to be accounted for by the enormous extent of the parishes in that part of Scotland, the remote situation and distance from the residence of the Inspector of Poor of many of the lunatics' dwellings, and the obstacles which the nature of the country presents to ready communication between distant parts of the parish at certain seasons of the year. The same observations will apply to the condition of houses in this district. The difficulty of transporting material and obtaining competent persons to do the work, together with the procrastinating habits of the people and the destructive effects of climate, will frequently account for dwellings being found in a defective condition, and for the delay which often occurs in executing repairs when ordered. Several instances might be given from among the cases visited in confirmation of the above statements, did it appear necessary to do so, but from what has been said it will be sufficiently apparent that the condition of pauper lunatics in these

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remote Highland and maritime parishes is one which often requires a special mode of treatment. In the attempt to improve it, a good deal of patience and forbearance is necessary, and many allowances have to be made in consequence of the peculiar circumstances and character of the people. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that appearances of poverty and insufficiency of clothing, which might convey an unfavourable impression to a stranger visiting those parts, are necessarily to be regarded as evidences of actual destitution and want of the necessities of life, however much they may call for efforts to remove them and to create a desire among the people for better things.

The Parliamentary Grant in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics has not only proved to be a valuable boon to poor and heavily-burdened parishes, but in consequence of a certificate from the Board of Lunacy being necessary before the claim to participate in the grant can be allowed in any case, has tended to give weight to the recommendations of the Board; and in cases of neglect of specific duties on the part of local officials, there is now more power to enforce them. An illustration of this will be found in the case of the statutory medical visits, which are required by the Act to be paid quarterly to all pauper lunatics, and to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose in the house of the patient. In one or two of the parishes in the eastern division of these counties, this duty was found to have been greatly neglected. It was therefore considered necessary, in more than one instance, as a means of bringing the authority of the Parochial Board, as well as that of the Board of Lunacy, to bear upon the case, to threaten that the certificate entitling to a participation in the grant would be withheld unless the duty were discharged in future with regularity. The same threat was also held out in the case of T. R., an idiot of a very low type, dirty in habits, and destructive of clothing, whose guardians were not sufficiently careful in keeping him clean and preventing him from destroying his clothes. They were warned, as was also the Inspector of Poor, that if a decided improvement in these respects did not take place, sanction would be withdrawn, and the certificate entitling to a share in the Government grant withheld.

Western Isles.—This is a visitation district, taken for the sake of convenience from the Counties of Inverness and Ross, and including those remote and insular parishes of the two counties which form part of the Western Isles of Scotland. After what has been said of the western coasts of Sutherland and Ross, there is nothing to add in regard to the condition of the pauper lunatics of this district. There is to be noticed in most of the parishes the same general appearance among the people of bareness and poverty, the same or rather a heavier burden on the owners and occupiers of property for the relief of the poor, the same difficulties of communication between distant places, and the same remoteness from asylum accommodation. The proportion of resident pauper lunatics is accordingly large, and relief has to be economically administered, neither the means nor the habits of the people affording scope for the expenditure of any considerable pecuniary allowances within the district. But although the state of the pauper lunatics residing in the district must in some respects compare unfavourably with that of pauper lunatics in the southern and more wealthy counties, I believe that there will be found to be no real want of necessary comforts as far as they are understood or generally appreciated by the mass of the population around them. What we have most to desiderate in their condition is increased habits of cleanliness in their houses and persons, regular and adequate supplies of clothing, and, in many cases, improved house accommodation.

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During the past year I have made a complete inspection of 17 counties:—Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumfries, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Peebles, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Shetland, and Wigtown. The counties of Berwick and Clackmannan were also visited, with the exception of a few parishes. I visited a few patients in Orkney, whose condition had been doubtfully reported on after my complete visitation of that county in the previous year. I also visited a portion of Perthshire, the rest being visited as usual by my colleague, Dr. Paterson.

The total number of patients who were thus visited one or more times during the year was 709. Of these 50 were private patients, and 659 were paupers. Of the pauper patients 568 were resident as single patients in private dwellings, 82 were provided for in special licensed houses, and 9 were patients who had been removed on probation from asylum treatment. The following table exhibits in detail the distribution of these several classes in the different counties:—

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PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1876.

COUNTIES VISITED.	PAUPER PATIENTS.												TOTAL.
	Private Patients.												
				Single Patients.			Patients in Special Licensed Houses.			Patients on Probation.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Argyll, . . .	1	2	3	41	54	95	1	4	5	...	...	...	103
Ayr, . . .	4	2	6	26	32	58	...	3	3	2	1	3	70
Berwick, . . .	4	2	6	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bute, . . .	2	1	3	12	18	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	34
Clackmannan, . . .	2	2	4	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dumfries, . . .	2	3	5	13	14	27	...	1	1	...	3	3	36
Elgin, . . .	1	2	3	11	21	32	...	4	4	...	...	...	39
Fife, . . .	3	4	7	19	24	43	15	42	57	...	...	...	107
Haddington, . . .	1	2	3	5	11	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	20
Inverness, . . .	...	1	1	21	25	46	...	2	2	...	2	2	51
Kinross, . . .	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kirkcudbright, . . .	1	2	3	14	8	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Nairn, . . .	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Orkney, . . .	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Peebles, . . .	1	2	3	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Perth, . . .	1	1	2	13	24	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Renfrew, . . .	...	1	1	10	12	22	1	3	4	...	...	...	27
Roxburgh, . . .	...	...	...	12	12	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	26
Selkirk, . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shetland, . . .	...	...	...	14	21	35	1	1	2	...	...	...	37
Wigtown, . . .	...	...	...	19	15	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	35
TOTAL,	23	27	50	249	319	568	21	61	82	2	7	9	709

Gradual Improvement in the condition of the Insane in Private Dwellings.

In a general report upon the condition of the patients in private dwellings, there is little change in the general aspect of their condition to be noted from year to year. When I entered on the duties of my office in the year 1870, most of the

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unsatisfactory features in their position which are described in the reports presented to the Board during the earlier years of its existence, had been removed; and, after my first inspection, I was able to report favourably of their condition generally. There were of course many cases presenting features of one kind or another, which were of an unsatisfactory nature. And I fear it lies in the nature of the case, that the condition of lunatics provided for in this or in any other way, will never be found to satisfy, in every instance, all the requirements of an intelligent philanthropy. But I felt justified in reporting in regard to all except a comparatively small proportion of the patients, that having regard to the comforts which would have probably been individually within their reach, had they been of sound mind, they were fairly and adequately provided for. Looking back upon the time when that report was made, and comparing the condition of the patients then with their condition during the past year, I have no hesitation in saying that the proportion of unsatisfactory cases has considerably diminished, and that there has been an appreciable amelioration in the condition even of those who were then thought to be not unsatisfactorily cared for. The decrease in the number of unsatisfactory cases is due partly to improvements which have removed the unsatisfactory features in many instances, and partly to the gradual dying out of a proportion of those patients in whose cases improvement had been found unattainable. The general amelioration which has taken place is due, in the case of pauper patients, partly to the increasing disposition on the part of parochial authorities to deal liberally with the lunatics under their charge, and partly to the persistent influence exercised by the General Board in checking neglect, and fostering efforts to improve. But there can be no doubt that in some districts the improvement has been dependent in some measure also upon the increase which has taken place in the material comfort and wellbeing of the population in general.

An illustration of the influence of the Board in checking neglect and fostering efforts to improve, may be given in the case of R. M'G. in the county of Nairn. He belongs to a poor but respectable family, and has been insane for many years. He was kept at home and supported without any public aid until the year 1872, when he was intimated by the Inspector of Poor as a pauper lunatic. His condition had, however, been long previously known to the Board through reports presented by Deputy Commissioner (now Commissioner) Mitchell. The family would not then accept of parochial aid, and strove to provide for him as adequately as their means would permit. Unfortunately, however, their necessity and their ignorance of the injury that such treatment inflicts, induced them to indulge the patient in an inclination to be constantly in bed. This resulted in both mental and physical deterioration; and the efforts of the Board to obtain more satisfactory treatment, either by removal to an asylum or otherwise, were ineffectual owing to there being no legal ground for interference. I first visited him in May 1873, after he had become a pauper lunatic, and reported in favour of his being removed to an asylum, or to some other place where the habit of lying constantly in bed could be overcome. After some correspondence with the local authorities, who showed a most commendable desire to do what would be best, he was removed in the following August, under charge of his mother, to a lodging in the country. While there he became accustomed to rise from bed every day and to take regular out-door exercise. At the beginning of winter his return to the town was sanctioned by the Board on condition that he should be taken out for a walk every fine day. His condition was reported on to the Board every month by the Inspector of Poor till March 1874, when he was described as "going on well; walks daily, and has great pleasure in being out of doors." My visit that year was in June, and I then reported, "The change in this man's condition is exceedingly gratifying. He is by no means so deeply demented as formerly. He reads books and newspapers apparently with interest. He takes a walk of at least a mile every forenoon, and is in fair bodily health. He has been resident in — (his home) during the winter; and I do not see any necessity for his being sent to the country again, as he has a good country walk every day. In the report for 1875, it is stated "the improved condition still continues," and in 1876, "he still continues his walk; there is little change to record except that he speaks more than he did." It may perhaps appear that this history is given in unnecessary detail. But I have thought it useful to give it rather fully, as it illustrates one of the special functions performed by the Board, and one in which, in such

cases as this, it is able, without resorting to any elaborate organisation, to remove a condition of undoubted misery, and to replace it by comparative comfort, considerable happiness, and greatly improved health.

To some extent I believe it is also true that of late there has been a considerable change in the character and class of pauper lunatics to be found in private dwellings. A considerable number of the more troublesome class of patients who used to be provided for in private dwellings are now sent to asylums; and the decrease in the total number of out-door patients, which would naturally have resulted from this, has been prevented by an increase in the number of persons registered as lunatics whose unsoundness of mind is rather an enfeeblement than an active mental disorder. There has thus been an elimination of cases that were difficult to provide for, and which were apt to be badly provided for; and an introduction of cases comparatively easy to provide for, and likely to be well cared for. The result has of course been that the patients now on the register as out-door lunatics are on the average more easily provided for than they were formerly, and also that they are on the average better cared for. While this is true, it is clear that by the introduction of a class of patients whose insanity is but slightly marked, their supervision may be attended with difficulties and risks of which we have hitherto had little or no experience.

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Ordinary mental enfeeblement more frequently certified as lunacy now than was formerly done.

As an illustration of the kind of mental condition certified now as lunacy, I may give the case of H. A. in the county of Ayr, who is thus described in the medical certificate which accompanied the intimation by the Inspector of Poor. "Is a very harmless person. Appears to be a person whose mental and physical powers are giving way according to her age." My note made on the occasion of my visit to this patient is in the following terms: "Aged 72; a case of senile dementia. About two-and-a-half years ago her memory began to fail very noticeably. When younger she earned a livelihood by flowered muslin, but she has not been able to do any such work for a long time. She is able to feed herself, takes her food well, and is of cleanly habits. She cannot dress herself; she is restless at night, and sometimes rises from bed without apparent object. She sleeps with her sister, who takes care of her; and she seems altogether to be well attended to." Such a case as this only requires to be mentioned to prove how great a change has taken place of late in the views of the community as well as of medical men in regard to the kind and degree of mental unsoundness that constitute lunacy.

Modes in which the provision for single patients may be defective, and require the interference of the Board.

The defects in the mode of providing for pauper patients in private dwellings which most frequently require the interference of the Board are in the clothing of the patients, the provision of suitable sleeping accommodation, the exercise of due supervision, and the payment of such sums to the guardians as will induce them to perform their duties carefully.

There is seldom any difficulty in inducing parochial authorities to provide articles of clothing where they are definitely recommended by the Board. But there is still a large number of cases in which the periodical stimulus of a superintending inspection is required to prevent the supply of clothing from becoming insufficient. Many Inspectors of Poor seem to forget that they are not justified in waiting till a lunatic or a guardian makes an application for clothing. They fail to recognise that it is their own duty to satisfy themselves that there is always a sufficiency. Many lunatics are unconscious, or careless, of what kind of clothing they have; and guardians are often deterred by diffidence, or other motives that ought not to actuate them, from making application for what is proper. In many districts, however, and notably in the parishes connected with large cities, very careful attention is given to these wants.

The most frequent deficiency in the provision of bedding is in the case of the most helpless and degraded patients; and this arises in most instances from an ignorance of what may be done by the use of suitable appliances to obviate the evils incident to their condition.

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The necessity for insisting on more efficient attendance or supervision is most frequently found when the patients are either helpless or of lethargic tendency, and thus require either frequent assistance or guidance to prevent uncleanness or injurious habits. In the case of W. D. in Ayrshire, I was compelled to recommend that the Government grant should be withheld because the parochial board failed to make proper provision for having a helpless idiot regularly taken out of bed and dressed. In many cases it is necessary to take advantage of every opportunity to urge the importance of constant care and attention where the patients are of uncleanly habits. But it is also worthy of note in other instances that such difficulties are overcome with a success that is surprising, and worthy of the highest commendation. The worst cases are, as I have mentioned in previous reports, those where the mental defect is congenital, where the patient is placed with his parents or other natural guardians, and where those guardians are themselves untidy, thriftless, or worst of all, of intemperate habits. In several cases of this kind under my inspection it seems hopeless to expect that matters will be made satisfactory, as it requires evidence that there is neglect of a very serious nature to render practicable or justifiable the compulsory separation, for instance, of mother and child, which is often the only step offering a chance of radical improvement. Illustrations of this are furnished by such cases as A. H. in Morayshire, and E. B. P. in Wigtonshire, regarding whom full reports have been furnished to the Board. Among the cases whose condition is especially satisfactory and commendable, I have had pleasure in drawing the attention of the Board to the cases of S. W., in Ayrshire, A. R. and J. P. in Wigtonshire, and M. T. in Buteshire.

The local authorities have generally the best means of judging as to the adequacy of the allowance made to those with whom pauper lunatics are placed; and it is always with a due regard to this consideration that any change in the amount is recommended. It frequently happens, however, that where the guardian is legally or morally bound to provide for the patient as far as his means will go, and the parochial aid is only given as a supplement, there is considerable difficulty in determining the amount that ought to be given. The principle upon which I have gone in such cases has been to make no recommendation of increased payment unless it appeared that any unsatisfactoriness in a patient's condition was due to inadequate payment, or that increased payment would be attended with reasonable advantage to the patient.

*Efficient education of Idiots in Private Dwellings under the care either of
Relatives or of Strangers.*

The cases of S. W. and of M. T., mentioned above, are worthy of note in connection with a subject that has attracted considerable attention recently.

S. W. came under the jurisdiction of the Board in 1874. At that time he was 21 years of age. The medical certificate accompanying intimation of the case described him as an "idiot from birth, unable to stand, and conducting himself like a child of a year old." On the occasion of my first visit in May 1875, I noted that this description fairly represented the lad's condition. His frame is generally of average development, except the legs, which have been paralysed from birth, and are atrophied. He cannot speak, but can indicate simple wants to his mother by means of scarcely articulate sounds. Mentally he does not seem, in most of his faculties, to have attained higher development than an average infant. He has been always under his mother's care, and for many years wholly dependent on her for support. He occupies a chair beside the fireplace all day, not being able to move from it without assistance. He is just in such a condition physically and mentally as would in many instances have been associated with apparent wretchedness and unmistakable filth, and in which wretchedness and filth are too often regarded as unavoidable evils. But in this case there seemed to be no wretchedness. The ordinary expression of the lad's face was one of placid content; and this brightened into a happy gleam when his mother spoke to him. He had simple toys to finger and look at, which seemed to prevent weariness. His clothing was as clean as that of the most intelligent children; and his habits were cleanly and orderly. He has been trained to give due notice of his wants, and to avoid all kinds of untidiness. His mother supports herself by taking in work, which she

does at home while attending on her helpless son. The condition of the idiot is of a piece with that of the whole household, which is clean and tidy, from the woman herself to the pots and pans. I do not think that the most elaborate special education could do more than has been done in this case to cultivate such capacity for happiness as the lad possesses, or to obviate the evils inseparable from his condition.

M. T. presents an illustration of what may be done by placing an idiot girl under suitable guardianship in a private dwelling even when the guardian is bound by no natural tie to take special interest in her charge. This girl has been directly or indirectly under the supervision of the Board since the year 1866. At that time she was 11 years of age, and she was placed in an Institution for Imbeciles, where she remained for five years. On her admission she was described in the notice as an imbecile of good bodily health; and she was discharged at the end of her period of residence as relieved. Her condition at the time of her discharge is recorded in the certificate upon which she was admitted to a Poorhouse two months after her removal from the Imbecile Institution. She was then described as "completely demented, in good health, not amenable to curative treatment," and "deaf and dumb." She remained in the Poorhouse without any improvement for about six months. She was then, being 16 years of age, removed to the care of her present guardians, in the year 1871. On my first visit to her, she having then been more than six months in her present abode, I noted her as "an idiot of low type, but inclined to be cleanly and good-tempered, articulating badly, and quite unable to do any useful work." Her gait was awkward and shuffling, owing to choreic irregularity in the action of the muscles; and all her movements partook of the same character. The skin, muscles, and soft parts generally were flaccid and apparently anaemic. The only special deficiency in her development was the smallness of the head above the ears and eyebrows. Her left arm was helpless, owing to scrofulous suppuration about the elbow. She has been seen by me once a year since that time, and duly reported on to the Board. In 1875 I reported as follows: "I am glad to be able to report a considerable improvement in her general condition since she has been placed under her present guardian. Her general bodily strength is considerably increased, and her tissues are correspondingly firmer. She walks more steadily, and she has gained considerable power over the motions of even the weakly arm. She now carries in water, scrubs the floor, washes the dishes, gathers potatoes in the garden, and helps generally in all the simple acts of housewifery. She not only does such things carefully, but becomes ill-pleased when she sees anything done which she regards as careless or wasteful. She has gained so much in intelligence that her supposed deafness and blindness (she had been said to have very imperfect sight) are found to have been in a great degree due to stupidity. She was washing the dishes that had been used at dinner when I made my visit to-day; and she continued to do this while I asked her guardian questions regarding her. But she evidently understood the general purport of my inquiries. For after her guardian had told me various ways in which she had become useful, she turned round in a delighted manner and said with quite intelligible articulation, "Now I'm going to dry the dishes." The guardians in this case are a crofter and his wife, past middle age, but still strong and active; and they evidently take a great interest in the girl. She seems to be unmistakably fond of them; and I believe she is really regarded by them with true affection. In my report of last year's visit I note that she is doing well, and seems still contented and happy.

I have thought it desirable to make special record of these two cases to show what may be done towards the efficient care of the lower class of imbeciles without resorting to the special appliances of a public institution. Doubtless it is often found that mothers are neither able nor willing to devote such intelligent care to the upbringing of an idiot as has been shown by the mother of S. W. And it is often very difficult to find among strangers, guardians of the excellence of those with whom M. T. is placed. And where it is found impossible to make satisfactory provision for imbeciles in private households, as has been done in these two instances, it is very desirable that we should be able to resort to a public institution specially adapted for their care. But I believe that in most cases, if efficient private guardianship can be obtained, it is in every way most desirable. It should always be borne in mind that the amount of mental culture or development that can be attained by any treatment in the lower class of imbeciles is exceedingly

Appendix
G.

General
Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.

Report
by Dr.
Sibbald.

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small. No amount of education will ever make them self-supporting ; no work they can be taught to do will ever be equal in commercial value to the supervision they will require in the doing of it. Indeed we obtain almost all that we can hope for, if they acquire cleanly and orderly habits so as to be innoxious to themselves and others, if they become attached to those with whom they are associated, and if they acquire an interest in the ordinary events of their daily life. The difference between the condition of those in whose cases these objects have been fairly attained, and those in whose cases no efforts for their attainment have been made, is in many cases all the difference between happiness and extreme misery. But I incline to believe that efforts in the direction of higher culture are generally fruitless, and sometimes even hurtful. I therefore strongly recommend that such patients should, where suitable guardians can be got, be placed under private care, as affording the best opportunity for the development of such faculties as they possess, and the attainment of such happiness as they can feel. In all cases it is most important that an effort should be made as early in life as possible to train them like infants to cleanly habits. If this is successfully accomplished, the chief difficulty and discomfort which threatened their future years will have been overcome. I submit these observations, because it is not sufficiently recognised by some of those interested in the improvement of idiots how much may in favourable circumstances be done for them without removing them from their natural surroundings.

APPENDIX H.

APPENDIX H.—

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Ages of Patients

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Total Number of Patients Resident.			NUMBERS RESIDENT BETWEEN																
				5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39				
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	207	279	486	...	...	...	...	4	3	11	10	17	21	21	30	24	26		
Dumfries do.	276	228	504	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	14	22	9	33	15	34	32		
Dundee do.	113	114	227	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	2	16	8	12	19	18	11		
Edinburgh do.	334	398	732	...	...	...	...	7	3	20	6	28	25	43	43	47	56		
Glasgow do.	310	222	532	...	...	2	1	10	1	17	9	27	23	43	26	41	29		
Montrose do.	196	228	424	...	...	...	...	4	2	20	5	12	9	17	21	30	22		
Perth do.	39	32	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	2		
Argyle District Asylum,	132	137	269	...	...	1	...	3	1	7	5	18	7	19	13	16	15		
Ayr do.	109	147	256	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	4	9	14	15	18	17	19		
Banff do.	48	56	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	8	9	8	4		
Elgin do.	36	37	73	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	7	6	6	2		
Fife and Kinross do.	123	148	271	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	6	16	14	17	15	17		
Haddington do.	30	49	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	4	4	5	2	4		
Inverness do.	173	163	336	...	...	...	...	7	3	5	9	21	16	18	16	22	20		
Midlothian do.	107	89	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	5	17	6	10	5		
Perth do.	94	148	242	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	3	10	11	12	13	15	18		
Roxburgh do.	96	93	189	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	4	15	5	6	9	13	12		
Stirling do.	115	145	260	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	11	14	15	15	22	14	13		
Bothwell Private Asylum,	26	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	3		
Melville House do.	4	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...		
Mollendo House do.	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Saughtonhall do.	33	38	71	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	4		
Westernmains do.	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3		
Whitehouse do.	10	35	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	1	5		
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	42	57	99	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	5	2	6	3	9	7	7		
Glasgow do.	60	150	210	...	...	...	1	2	5	2	11	13	13	10	16	8	19		
Govan do.	89	89	178	...	...	2	...	3	4	7	5	12	7	11	9	17	8		
Greenock do.	34	41	75	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	3	7	5	3	4		
Riccartsbar do.	47	51	98	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	5	5	8	7	10	9		
Woodilee do.	186	193	379	...	...	...	...	5	6	19	11	22	19	33	20	28	14		
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	37	40	77	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	3	3	3	3	9		
Buchan do.	11	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	3	1		
Cunninghame do.	34	38	72	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	3	2	6	9	2	7		
Dumbarton do.	30	25	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	4		
Dundee do.	48	50	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	4	5	4	6		
Edinburgh do.	29	37	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	4	2	5	2	2	6		
Hamilton do.	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	1	2		
Inveresk do.	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Kincardine do.	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...		
Leith, South, do.	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2		
Liffand Benvie do.	20	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	4	4	4	3		
Linlithgow do.	16	15	31	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	1		
Old Machar do.	24	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	4	...	1	3		
Perth do.	20	18	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	2	2		
Wigton do.	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Baldovan Institution,	33	16	49	12	3	10	5	9	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Columbia Lodge,	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larbert Institution,	57	39	96	4	5	29	11	21	15	3	2	...	3	...	1	...	1			
Lunatic Department of Perth Prison,	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	2	2	10	4		
TOTALS,	3506	3850	7356	17	9	51	20	103	72	215	149	339	283	425	402	453	438			

TABLES OF AGES.

resident in Establishments at 1st January 1877.

THE FOLLOWING AGES:—

40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-100		Not Known.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	36	19	38	19	28	24	23	14	22	15	14	5	15	3	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
33	25	30	20	26	24	18	31	18	19	19	13	9	9	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	9
12	10	6	10	15	15	11	8	6	10	3	7	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
52	52	44	50	29	41	22	38	22	30	7	24	7	19	5	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	24	37	34	31	25	20	11	17	17	6	7	6	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...
32	29	19	34	19	33	17	24	11	18	5	10	4	10	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
8	5	3	4	3	6	2	5	6	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	13	14	21	15	20	10	15	4	9	2	8	3	8	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	17	16	9	11	4	22	6	10	3	4	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	...
6	7	5	8	2	8	2	5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
2	4	3	2	4	7	4	1	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20	15	15	21	9	12	14	18	5	9	9	4	4	5	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
3	6	4	5	3	8	5	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	20	22	20	12	10	14	20	10	12	8	8	3	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
13	11	7	17	8	12	11	11	11	6	3	8	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	21	14	22	14	13	5	13	5	14	4	7	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	7	11	6	8	8	7	19	10	8	3	5	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
13	14	15	11	11	11	8	12	5	15	6	4	2	8	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	3	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	1	3	2	5	3	2	4	5	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	5	10	4	2	4	3	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	19	3	14	4	16	1	14	1	11	2	7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	17	6	14	7	14	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	9	5	5	1	3	6	3	1	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	6	6	5	1	1	5	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	30	16	23	9	26	10	14	6	8	4	6	...	5	3	8	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
4	4	2	8	4	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	2	3	2	3	6	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	6	7	2	2	7	4	7	2	9	6	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	4	5	1	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	4	8	3	3	...	3	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	5	4	5	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
453	459	369	466	303	413	249	377	201	279	133	178	81	140	41	90	13	16	2	7	1	3	...	1	57	48

APPENDIX H.—

No. 2.—TABLE showing the proportion per cent. of Patients

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Total Number of Patients Resident.			PROPORTION PER CENT. OF													
				5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39	
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	207	279	486	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.1	5.3	3.6	8.2	7.5	10.1	10.8	11.6	9.3
Dumfries do.	276	228	504	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	2.9	6.1	8.0	3.9	12.0	6.6	12.3	14.0
Dundee do.	113	114	227	...	...	...	...	1.8	1.7	5.3	1.7	14.2	7.0	10.6	16.7	15.9	9.6
Edinburgh do.	334	398	732	...	...	...	...	2.1	0.8	6.0	1.5	8.4	6.3	12.8	10.8	14.1	14.1
Glasgow do.	310	222	532	...	...	0.6	0.4	3.2	0.4	5.5	4.0	8.7	10.4	13.9	11.7	13.2	13.0
Montrose do.	196	228	424	...	...	...	...	2.0	0.9	10.2	2.2	6.1	3.9	8.7	9.2	15.3	9.6
Perth do.	39	32	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	2.6	...	12.8	...	2.6	6.1
Argyle District Asylum,	132	137	269	...	...	0.8	...	2.3	0.7	5.3	3.7	13.6	5.1	14.4	9.5	12.1	10.9
Ayr do.	109	147	256	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.4	7.3	2.7	8.3	9.5	13.8	12.2	15.6	12.9
Banff do.	48	56	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	1.8	8.3	3.6	16.6	16.0	16.6	7.1
Elgin do.	36	37	73	...	...	2.8	...	...	...	5.6	8.1	5.6	18.9	19.4	16.2	16.6	5.4
Fife and Kinross do.	123	148	271	...	...	...	...	2.4	1.3	2.4	3.4	4.9	10.8	11.4	11.5	12.2	11.5
Haddington do.	30	49	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	4.1	16.7	8.2	13.3	10.2	6.7	8.2
Inverness do.	173	163	336	...	...	...	...	4.1	1.8	2.9	5.5	12.1	9.8	10.4	9.8	12.7	12.3
Midlothian do.	107	89	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	5.6	12.1	5.6	15.9	6.7	9.3	5.6
Perth do.	94	148	242	...	...	...	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.0	10.6	7.4	12.8	8.8	16.0	12.2
Roxburgh do.	96	93	189	...	...	...	...	4.2	2.1	1.0	4.3	15.6	5.4	6.3	9.7	13.6	12.9
Stirling do.	115	145	260	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	9.6	7.6	12.2	10.3	13.0	15.2	12.2	9.0
Bothwell Private Asylum,	26	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	4.0	7.7	4.0	3.8	12.0	7.7	12.0
Melville House do.	4	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	...	...	6.3	...	6.3	25.0
Mollendo House do.	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	50.0	25.0	...	...
Saughtonhall do.	33	38	71	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	3.0	2.6	12.1	5.3	6.1	2.6	12.1	10.5
Westernmains do.	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.6	...	8.3	...	25.0
Whitehouse do.	10	35	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	...	5.7	10.0	11.4	10.0	14.2
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	42	57	99	...	...	...	...	4.8	1.8	11.9	8.8	4.8	10.5	7.1	15.8	16.6	12.3
Glasgow do.	60	150	210	...	...	0.7	...	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.3	21.7	8.6	16.6	10.7	13.3	12.7
Govan do.	89	89	178	...	...	2.2	...	3.4	4.5	7.9	5.6	13.5	7.9	12.4	10.1	19.1	9.0
Greenock do.	34	41	75	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	8.8	4.9	3.0	7.3	20.6	12.2	8.8	9.8
Riccarton do.	47	51	98	...	...	2.1	...	4.3	...	6.4	...	10.6	9.8	17.0	13.7	21.3	17.6
Woodilee do.	186	193	379	...	...	...	...	2.7	3.1	10.2	5.7	11.8	9.8	17.7	10.4	15.1	7.3
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	37	40	77	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	10.8	...	16.2	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.1	22.5
Buchan do.	11	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	...	9.1	9.1	27.2	9.1
Cunninghame do.	34	38	72	...	...	5.9	...	2.9	...	8.8	2.6	8.8	5.3	17.7	23.7	5.9	18.4
Dumbarton do.	30	25	55	...	...	...	...	6.7	...	3.3	8.0	3.3	12.0	13.3	8.0	13.3	16.0
Dundee do.	48	50	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	2.0	4.2	2.0	8.3	10.0	8.3	12.0
Edinburgh do.	29	37	66	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	20.7	2.7	13.8	5.4	17.3	5.4	6.9	16.2
Hamilton do.	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	5.0	...	5.0	13.2	15.0	6.7	10.0
Inveresk do.	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.3
Kincaidine do.	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.3	9.1	...	18.2	14.3	...
Leith, South, do.	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	12.5	...	...	10.0	12.5	10.0	...	20.0
Liff and Benvie do.	20	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	...	5.9	15.0	5.9	20.0	11.8	20.0	8.8
Linlithgow do.	16	15	31	...	...	6.3	...	6.3	...	12.5	13.3	12.5	...	12.5	...	12.5	6.7
Old Machar do.	24	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	20.8	12.5	16.6	...	4.2	12.5
Perth do.	20	18	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	10.0	...	5.0	11.1	10.0	11.1
Wigton do.	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	10.0
Baldovan Institution,	33	16	49	36.4	18.7	30.3	31.3	27.3	25.0	3.0	12.5	3.0	12.5	...	...	...	...
Columbia Lodge,	5	3	8	20.0	33.3	40.9	...	...	66.6	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larbert Institution,	57	39	96	7.0	12.8	50.9	23.2	36.8	38.4	5.3	5.1	...	7.7	...	2.6	...	2.6
Lunatic Department of Perth Prison,	41	16	57	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	4.9	...	12.2	6.3	4.9	12.4	24.4	25.0
AVERAGES,	...	...	...	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.5	2.9	1.9	6.1	3.9	9.7	7.4	12.1	10.4	12.9	11.4

continued.

resident at different Ages in the various Asylums.

PATIENTS RESIDENT AT DIFFERENT AGES.

40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-100		Not Known		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12.6	12.9	9.2	13.6	9.2	10.0	11.6	8.2	6.8	7.9	7.2	5.0	2.4	5.4	1.4	2.5	0.5	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.4
12.0	11.0	10.9	8.8	9.4	10.5	6.5	13.6	6.5	8.3	6.9	5.7	3.2	3.9	1.1	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	7.2	3.9
10.6	8.8	5.3	8.8	13.3	13.2	9.7	7.0	5.3	8.8	2.7	6.1	4.4	4.4	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.9
15.6	13.1	13.1	12.6	8.7	10.3	6.6	9.5	6.6	7.5	2.1	6.0	2.1	4.8	1.5	2.8	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.6	10.8	11.9	15.3	10.0	11.3	6.5	5.0	5.5	7.7	1.9	3.2	1.9	3.2	1.6	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	1.8
16.3	12.7	9.7	14.9	9.7	14.5	8.7	10.5	5.6	7.9	2.6	4.4	2.0	4.4	2.0	4.4	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.4
20.5	15.6	7.7	12.5	7.7	18.8	5.1	15.6	15.3	15.6	7.7	9.4	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.9	9.5	10.6	15.3	11.4	14.6	7.6	10.9	3.0	6.6	1.5	5.8	2.3	5.8	0.8	1.5	0.7	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.9	8.8	15.6	10.9	8.3	7.5	3.7	15.0	5.6	6.7	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.7	...	1.4	...	1.4	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.4
12.5	12.5	10.4	14.3	4.2	14.3	4.2	8.9	4.2	5.4	4.2	1.8	2.1	7.1	2.1	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	5.4
5.6	10.8	8.3	5.4	11.1	18.9	11.1	2.7	11.1	2.7	...	2.7	2.8	2.7	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7
16.3	10.1	12.2	14.2	7.3	8.1	11.4	12.2	4.1	6.1	7.3	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.6	2.7
10.0	12.2	13.3	10.2	10.0	16.3	16.7	4.1	3.3	6.1	3.3	4.1	...	2.0	...	8.2	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
12.7	12.3	12.7	12.3	6.9	6.1	8.1	12.3	5.8	7.4	4.6	4.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.1	12.4	6.5	19.1	7.5	13.5	10.3	12.4	10.3	6.7	2.8	9.0	3.7	3.4	0.9	...	0.9	3.5	3.1
8.5	14.2	14.9	14.8	14.9	8.8	5.3	8.8	5.3	9.4	4.3	4.7	1.1	2.7	...	0.7	...	0.7	...	0.7	1.1	...
10.4	7.5	11.5	6.5	8.3	8.6	7.3	20.4	10.4	8.6	3.1	5.4	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	3.2
11.3	9.6	13.0	7.6	9.6	7.6	7.0	8.3	4.3	10.3	5.2	2.8	1.7	5.5	0.9	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.1	4.0	11.5	4.0	3.8	8.0	3.8	20.0	7.7	8.0	7.7	16.0	11.5	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
...	18.7	...	12.5	25.0	18.7	25.0	6.3	...	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50.0	25.0	...	...	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.2	10.5	3.0	7.9	6.1	13.2	9.1	5.3	12.1	13.2	3.0	13.2	6.1	2.6	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.3
...	16.7	...	...	...	16.7	...	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8.6	20.0	5.7	10.0	8.6	...	5.7	10.0	5.7	20.0	8.6	10.0	14.3	...	2.9	...	5.7	...	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.1	15.8	11.9	17.5	9.5	3.5	9.5	5.2	4.8	7.0	4.8	...	4.8	...	...	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.3	12.7	5.0	9.3	6.7	10.7	1.7	9.3	1.7	7.3	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.7	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	...
15.7	19.1	6.7	15.7	7.9	15.7	3.4	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.7	21.9	14.7	12.2	2.9	7.3	17.6	7.3	2.9	12.2	2.9	...	...	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.4	23.5	12.8	11.8	10.6	2.0	2.1	9.8	6.4	5.9	...	2.0	...	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.1	15.5	8.6	11.9	4.8	13.5	5.4	7.3	3.2	4.1	2.2	3.1	...	2.6	1.6	4.1	0.5	0.5	...	0.5	...	0.5	...	...	...	...
10.8	10.0	5.4	20.0	10.8	10.0	13.5	2.5	2.7	5.0	5.4	2.5	5.4	...	...	5.0	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	2.5
...	9.1	9.1	18.2	9.1	9.1	...	9.1	9.1	...	...	27.2	...	...	...	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.1	...
5.9	5.3	8.8	5.3	8.8	15.8	2.9	7.9	8.8	2.6	2.9	7.9	5.9	2.6	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	2.6
13.3	16.0	6.7	8.0	6.7	8.0	6.7	8.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	...	6.7	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.1	12.0	14.6	4.0	4.2	14.0	8.3	14.0	4.2	18.0	12.5	2.0	2.1	6.0	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.3	13.5	13.8	13.5	3.4	5.4	...	21.6	...	...	3.4	...	3.4	5.4	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4
20.0	10.0	13.2	15.0	20.0	15.0	6.7	10.0	6.7	10.0	6.7	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11.1	...	11.1	...	22.2	...	...	...	22.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.5	...	...	...	14.3	36.3	14.3	18.2	14.3	...	...	9.1	...	9.1	...	...	20.0	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12.5	...	25.0	...	...	20.0	25.0	...	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8.8	20.0	23.5	15.0	8.8	...	8.8	10.0	2.9	...	11.8	...	...	...	...	20.0	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13.3	6.3	13.3	6.2	20.0	12.5	13.3	6.2	6.7	6.2	...	...	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	4.2	12.5	4.2	12.5	...	8.3	4.2	4.2	...	4.2	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0	11.1	10.0	5.6	10.0	5.6	5.0	22.2	15.0	5.6	5.0	22.2	5.0	5.6	5.0	...	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20.0	...	20.0	...	20.0	...	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.2	18.7	12.2	25.0	12.2	6.3	7.3	6.3	2.4	...	2.4	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.9	11.9	10.5	12.1	8.6	10.7	7.1	9.8	5.7	7.2	3.8	4.6	2.3	3.6	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	

